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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1980

WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, foggy with sunny
temp. 2-12 (32-53). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny
temp. 4-11 (39-52). CHAMBERS: Thursday, dry with sunny
temp. 2-12 (32-53). FRANKFURT: Thursday, dry
temp. 2-12 (32-53). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 5-12

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

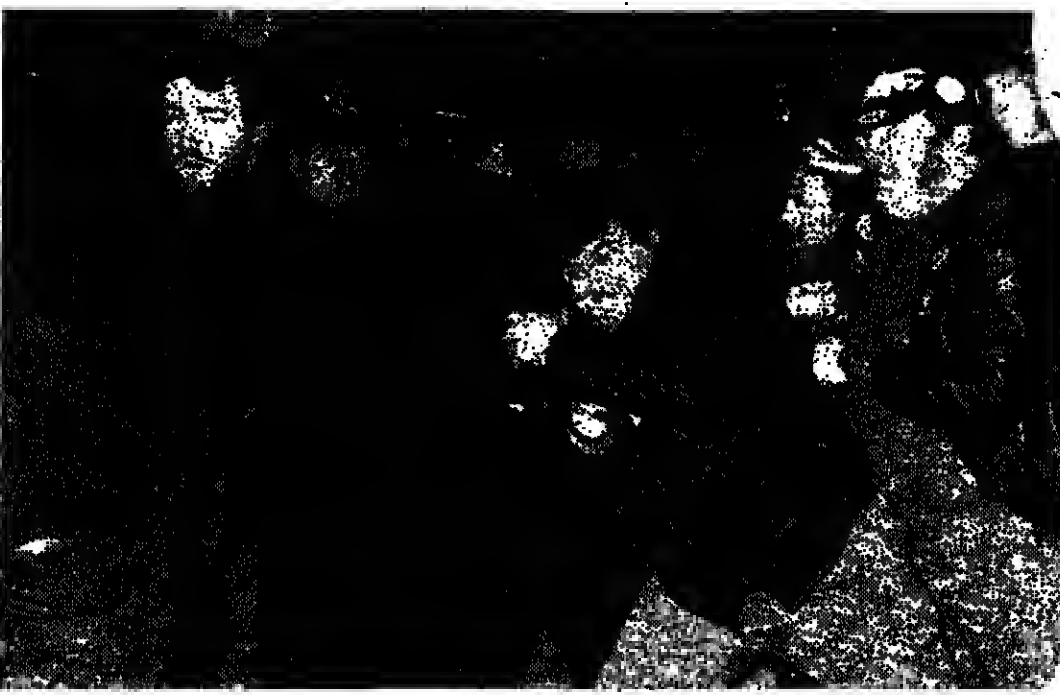
Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Fl
Algeria	4.00 Dirh	Greece	30 Dr	Norway	3.75 Nkr
Australia	13 S	India	10 Ru	Poland	5.40 Zl
Bahamas	0.500 Dm	Iran	90 Rls	Portugal	30 Esc
Bulgaria	20 Bg	Israel	1.0000	Romania	10 Lei
Canada	0.75 Cdn	Italy	400 Lire	Sweden	5.00 Kr
Cyprus	200 Cyp	Japan	360 Yen	Switzerland	4.25 Fr
Dominican	20 Dm	Korea	100 Won	Taiwan	40 Nts
Dubai	5.00 Dirh	Laos	0.25	Thailand	5.00 Baht
Egypt	20 P	Libya	0.25	USSR	25 Rbl
Finland	5.00 Fmk	Madagascar	200 A	Yugoslavia	20 D
France	5.00 F	Malta	20 Cents		
Germany	1.80 DM	Morocco	3.50 Dirh		

Kennedy Falling Further Behind Carter, Says Poll

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Edward Kennedy's efforts to lize his presidential campaign last three weeks by sharpening policy differences with President Carter have failed to attract support among Democrats, who Mr. Carter a greater margin his challenger than they did a h ago, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

It only does the survey show



Striking steel workers clash with police outside a private steel plant in Sheerness, England.

U.S. Affirms Boycott Of Moscow Olympics

BONN, Feb. 20 (AP) — The United States will not participate in the Moscow Olympics because there is no sign the Feb. 20 deadline imposed by President Carter for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan will be met, State Department spokesman Hoddgdon Carter 3d said today.

He told reporters: "The United States set a deadline for its decision on whether to participate, a decision to be contingent on the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Today is the day on which that decision was going to be based. It is clear there is no sign of a Soviet withdrawal."

"The president has made clear that our decision is therefore irrevocable. We will not participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

As the deadline passed, the only official comment recorded in Moscow was a statement by Mikhail Sastov, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo, that the "Soviet people will not be intimidated" by a United States "campaign of blackmail." [Page 2]

Hoddgdon Carter, here with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other German officials, added that West Germany could not be counted among the 50 governments he said had assured the United States either publicly or privately that they would refuse to send a team to the Games.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt indicated today that Bonn would delay announcing its decision. Speaking to foreign reporters, he noted that each national Olympic committee has until May 19 to accept or reject the formal invitation from the Soviet organization to participate in the Summer Games.

"We have for a long time said that it is up to the Soviet leadership to create the circumstances that would make possible participation by all," Mr. Schmidt said. "We want to give a few people in the world another chance to create a structure which will enable participation by all."

The U.S. Olympic Committee, which will have to decide whether a team is sent, declined immediate comment on Mr. Carter's statement, but has said in the past that it would go along with whatever the government decided.

During an interview on NBC's "Today" program, White House counselor Lloyd Cutler noted that the USOC had said it would abide by the president's decision, and he added: "We expect the USOC to proceed to formalize what they said last week."

"We don't think the question of the government's power to force the athletes not to go will ever come up," Mr. Cutler said. "We're quite clear in the light of what the U.S. committee said — that they, like the athletes, will abide by this very strong showing of public and congressional opinion that they should not go."

President Carter set the deadline (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

the New Hampshire election, the secondary issues are primary. Page 3.

Carter winning majorities for decisions on draft registration, any spending and relations with Soviet Union, but it also shows Sen. Kennedy's opposition to draft and advocacy of wage and controls have not gained him support. Furthermore, his position on economic controls is not properly received by 70 percent of the ic.

Despite Sen. Kennedy's sharp attacks for Mr. Carter's not leaving White House to debate him, the shows that a majority believe president is remaining in Washington to manage foreign policy, as a political tactic. When asked if he thought any candidate was up to capitalizing politically on international tensions, twice as many people faulted Sen. Kennedy as they did Mr. Carter.

According to the survey, Sen. Kennedy is less affected by issues of public reactions to character judgment and political tactics. Mr. Carter is being helped by his broad, similarly, in the Republican race, where Ronald Reagan has slipped to a nine-point margin over George Bush, differences have arisen less over policy issues than over personal qualifications.

Among Democrats, the poll says that only 16 percent believe Kennedy's version of the 1969 debate at Chappaquiddick Island; percent of Democrats said they'd refuse to vote for him under circumstances.

1,500 Pickets Fight With Police

6 Injured in Clash at British Steel Plant

By Ed Blanche

SHEERNESS, England, Feb. 20 (AP) — Six pickets were injured and 10 arrested in this coastal town today when 1,500 "flying pickets" clashed with the police. The pickets' action was part of an attempt to bring workers of a private steel plant into the national steel strike, now seven weeks old.

Despite the show of strength by striking British Steel Corp. workers, backed by hundreds of Yorkshire coal miners, the Canadian-owned Sheerness Steel Co. plant remained in operation.

About 200 wives of the men inside the plant staged a counter-demonstration through the town, chanting slogans in support of their husbands.

"We've been sickened by this intimidation," said the leader of the women, Mrs. Chris Lissenden. "Our men's freedom of choice is being taken away by the unions and we're determined to make a stand."

Clenched Fists

Several hundred policemen kept the women away from the pickets, who shook clenched fists from a distance.

The Sheerness plant is the only major privately owned steel producer to have stayed open throughout the steel strike, which began on Jan. 2. Its 800 employees have defied union orders to join the walk-out in sympathy.

At least 1,000 police officers, 500 of them from London, were patrolling the town.

The confrontation underlined the deepening bitterness of the strike, which is the first test for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tough new legislative proposal to curb union power, including limits on who can picket and when.

Citing government attempts to curb inflation, management has refused to meet the union's demand for a 20-percent pay increase over the current salary of \$208.84 a week.

The steel plant workers sided-tepped a major clash with pickets concentrated at the main gate by slipping into work soon after dawn. Some walked along a rail track at the rear of the plant. Others clambered over walls from a bus depot.

Police with dogs patrolled the plant's perimeter fence, which was reinforced during the night with foot-long metal spikes along the top.

Britain's Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, yesterday ordered the police to enforce criminal laws against potentially violent mass picketing.

To Discuss Policy Differences

Vance, Schmidt Meet On Afghan Situation

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today in an effort to resolve policy differences between the United States and West Germany toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Schmidt reported afterward that the meetings were "unusually useful and profound" and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that full agreement had been reached on the essential elements of an overall concept for dealing with the situation and its repercussions.

But no new concrete examples of the agreement were announced.

Mr. Vance met Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Genscher on the first stop of a visit that will take him to Rome, London and Paris before returning to the United States.

The context of today's meeting were West German complaints about a lack of consultation and consistency in the Carter administration's Afghanistan policy. Describing the conversations, an administration official on Mr. Vance's plane enroute to Rome said there was some surprise at the extent of the gap between the thinking of the Vance group and the West German group.

Concerned about the future of détente, members of the Schmidt government have suggested that the United States may have overreacted and taken an unnecessarily punitive stance in dealing with the Soviet Union — leaving the Russians with little room to save face.

In a conversation with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Schmidt confirmed reports that the West German defense budget, regarded by the Carter administration as insufficient, would be raised. But he suggested, without making an exact linkage, that new West German military assistance to Turkey would be considered as all or part of the additional outlay.

The United States has felt that West German support on the Soviet intervention has been largely verbal, with the Schmidt government appearing reluctant to take steps that would place it in a directly antagonistic position toward the Soviet Union.

When Mr. Genscher was asked what steps West Germany was willing to take, he reiterated those the government had previously announced — including an expanded military role in central Europe, assisting Turkey and Pakistan and building contacts with countries on the Gulf.

Mr. Vance said he had discussed long-term problems with the chancellor and said they shared a common analysis of situation.

Asked to comment about the pro-

Arrival of UN Commission Delayed at Iran's Request

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 20 (AP) — The United Nations commission to investigate Iranian actions has delayed its departure for Tehran until the weekend because the Iranians want more time to prepare for the mission, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced today.

Mr. Waldheim also said that the Iranians, injecting a new element in the negotiations, want the five mission members to speak to all approximately 50 hostages at J.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah meini appealed to the Iranian people today to continue to demand extradition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, from Iran for trial in Iran.

A broadcast statement that said to dim prospects of an Iranian release for the U.S. hostages, the Iranian revolutionary said: "You should ask for the United States and other nation that is supporting criminal, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, for his extradition and the end of his wealth — and do not until you achieve victory."

An apparent gesture of support the militants holding the hostages, Ayatollah Khomeini said: "God, you support our people our dear youth who have risen to satisfy you, and by their merit they have thrown the chains of religion from the scene."

Washington today, President Carter demanded the prompt release of the hostages and said that United States had no desire to interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

A statement issued by the White House, Mr. Carter also said it was vital that the UN commission assess the condition of hostages held at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran. Iranian officials have demanded as one concession for releasing the hostages that United States guarantee no interference in Iran.

The statement said that the UN mission is a "fact-finding mission — it will not be a tribunal" and that "the United States understands that the commission will hear the grievances of both sides and will report to the secretary-general."

The commission members had been scheduled to fly from Geneva to Tehran today. One of them said earlier today that there was a "generalized" delay.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Workers Bar Hiring Fired Shop Steward

LONGBRIDGE, England, Feb. 20 (AP) — Thousands of jeering workers at BL Ltd.'s car plant here hurled fruit today at Derek Robinson, a Communist shop steward who had been dismissed, and voted overwhelmingly against a strike to support his reinstatement.

Observers estimated that of about 16,000 present at a meeting of the work force, fewer than 1,000 raised their hands when asked if they would strike.

Mr. Robinson, fired on Nov. 19 for helping produce a pamphlet urging workers to sabotage an employee-approved plan to streamline the company, claimed afterward: "I have done nothing wrong. I have been sacked by a dictator who is determined to crush any opposition to his policies."

Ram Called Set to Quit Indian Party

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Jagjivan Ram, the veteran Indian politician who was the Janata Party choice for prime minister in last month's elections, is preparing to quit the party, according to some of his close associates.

His decision, they say, will be formally announced shortly after the 72-year-old political leader explains his views to 200 followers from all over India who have been invited to come to his home Saturday. The associates say that he will not join the party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, though it was suggested that Mr. Ram might support Mrs. Gandhi in Parliament either as an independent or as head of yet another splinter party.

The defection, if it comes, will deal another serious blow to a staggered Janata Party, which in the last six months has fallen from power to become a small parliamentary party with fewer seats than even the Congress. The anticipated defection is coming just as Janata leaders were hoping to attempt a comeback in state legislative elections in the next few months.

Mr. Ram's leaving threatens to further divide a seriously divided opposition, for whom political (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Action Is Brisk on Road Leading From Pakistan

Afghan Rebels Control Key Supply Route

By Michael Goldsmith

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — Anti-communist Moslem rebels are virtually in control of Afghanistan's main supply route from Pakistan, attacking civilian traffic at will and outmaneuvering the ill-trained Afghan soldiers sent to "pacify" the area.

Four Western reporters traveled last week in a convoy of trucks and buses that was repeatedly ambushed by rebels in a gorge on the highway from Jalalabad to Kabul.

Only one bus passenger was injured by gunfire. Many others were robbed of their cash and valuables. The rebels did not shoot to kill, but to halt the convoy. After remaining immobilized between two rebel positions for four hours, the convoy abandoned the trip and returned to Jalalabad.

The Soviet Army was nowhere in sight.

It is estimated that at least 90,000 Soviet troops are in Afghanistan helping President Babrak Karmal's government, installed in a coup Dec. 27, battle the rebels, who have fought three successive pro-Moscow regimes.

Economic Ills Face Post-Tito Yugoslavia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BELGRADE, Feb. 20 (NYT) — "Two things have held this country together," a Westerner who knows Yugoslavia well commented yesterday. "Tito and economic development. When one of them goes, the other had better take up the slack."

The economy is not in as parlous a state as the gravely ill 87-year-old president. But the economy did not perform well last year, and Yugoslavians and foreign analysts in Belgrade believe that its rate of improvement will have a significant effect on the shape of post-Tito Yugoslavia.

According to official figures, the annual inflation rate stands at 23 percent, but unofficial estimates by economists place it as high as 30 percent. Last year, exports stagnated while imports increased by 11 percent, with the result that Yugoslavia's trade deficit exceeded \$6 billion, compared to \$4.3 billion in 1978. The government is convinced that the economy must be slowed and that the flood of imports must subside.

Twice before, Yugoslavia has managed to reverse undesirable economic trends with a speed that surprised many people. But in 1971 and 1975, when those turnarounds took place, the task was not as difficult as it is this time.

For one thing, much of the inflation is imported in the form of continually rising oil prices. Yugoslavia has no serious oil shortage, but the country for imports about 70 percent of its needs, mostly from Iraq and the Soviet Union. A still-unspecific agreement has just been signed with the Iraqis.

There is little that the government can do to eliminate that component of domestic inflation, officials say.

The other complication is the complex system of economic and political decentralization introduced in the past five years. Designed to ensure national unity and to avoid some of the stifling effects of central planning, the system has worked well, but means that national decisions take longer.

Although the central bank attempted in late 1978 and early 1979 to tighten credit, it had little success. A tougher package of restraints on credit, introduced last summer, appears to be taking hold, with the increase in industrial production falling from 9 percent in the first quarter of last year to 4 percent in September.

The target is a 17-percent inflation rate this year, which would still be one of the highest figures in Europe. But the government is reluctant to crack down too hard.

"How much restraint the country will tolerate politically is an open question," a U.S. diplomat said. "It will require a deft touch. These pen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Watson Calm in U.S.-Soviet Storm

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT) — In the eye of the diplomatic storm between the Soviet Union and the United States is Ambassador Thomas Watson, a gentle, avuncular former chairman of IBM who had the bad luck to arrive in Moscow just before Soviet troops swept into Afghanistan.

His only connection with Soviet affairs had been an interest in arms control, a field now relegated to the storm cellars along with most of the rest of what he had hoped to do when he was offered the job last summer.

At the time, his appointment was a gesture of goodwill following the Vienna summit meeting between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader. Now the optimism is gone, and the question is: Can an amateur be as effective as a professional in a time of crisis — especially in a job that had been held since 1951 by career Soviet specialists?

Mr. Watson, 66, agrees that the question is a legitimate one, and his answer is, of course, "Yes."

Interviewed as he approached the end of his fourth month in the job, Mr. Watson acknowledged that he had been disappointed by the recent turn for the worse in U.S.-Soviet relations. But he said that he is in full agreement with the Carter administration's responses to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He has spent almost as much time away from Moscow as he has spent here. A month after his arrival on Oct. 18, he had an acute gallbladder attack and had to fly home to have the gallbladder removed. No sooner did he return, just before Christmas, than the administration recalled him in protest after the coup in Afghanistan.

His professional staff here, on which he relies heavily for advice and support, seems to have judged his performance since his return in January less harshly than has the U.S. press corps. Reporters here, some of whom rely heavily on the U.S. Embassy for news, had a hanting but friendly relationship with his gruff, outspoken predecessor, Malcolm Toon, but found Mr. Watson more inaccessible.

He agreed that his inability to speak Russian is a handicap, but said that he does not have time now to study on the job, and that his professional staff can handle interpreting and translating.

He recently acknowledged that he had not read either of the major Soviet government policy pronouncements on U.S.-Soviet relations that were published in Soviet newspapers in January, but had only been briefed on them.

"I think the advantages of a noncareer diplomat here may be greater than many people think," he maintained. "I think that since my success was really made in quite a different line of work, the Soviets with whom I relate more on what they're trying to tell me than a professional diplomat would have."

"I find an acceptance of me, in the context of, 'Well, of course, you're a businessman, you will understand.'"

"Of course, I don't really understand any differently than a professional diplomat. But if it gives me an extra, gives me a warmth and an atmosphere in which to talk, then I'm just delighted to have the Soviets perceive me that way."

"Same Decisions"

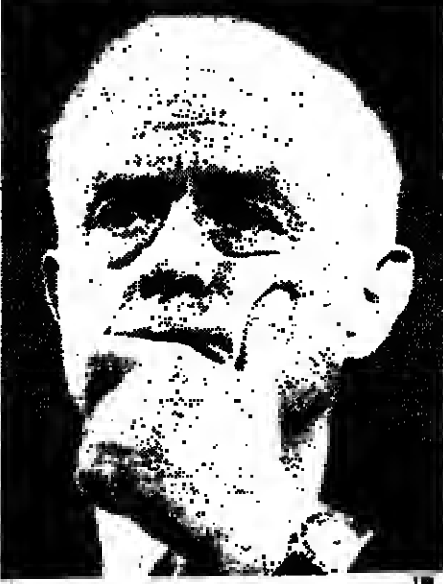
"Before I came, I took a look at most of the major decisions that Ambassador Toon had made, and I found I would probably have made about the same decisions. I would not have prefaced them by saying whether I liked or disliked the Russians; that's an entirely different question. But I really don't believe, if you think logically, if you've had long experience in working with people, that there's any great disadvantage to a nonprofessional running this operation."

"It's my general impression that Mr. Gromyko and I both feel U.S.-Soviet relations are terribly important to our two countries and to everybody else in the world," Mr. Watson said, referring to Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. "I had a very relaxed time with him. We took the time to discuss things thoroughly. There was never a feeling that the discussion had to be terminated."

"I find that some of the government people I have met with seem to have a specific message that they want to convey to me, and convey it in a way that lets me feel they don't have much latitude in what they're saying. But I can listen to things I don't always agree with and not become highly offended."

One thing he has tried to tell the Kremlin is that the days of crossing borders with military force are over, for the Soviet Union no less than for the United States. But he says these things in private, hoping to preserve his usefulness here by discretion.

Mr. Toon, his predecessor, was sometimes more outspoken. But he left the diplomatic service a bitter man. He felt that his advice was not listened to closely enough in Washington, and that the administration preferred to deal directly with the Soviet leadership through Moscow's ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin.



Thomas Watson

United NATO Response

Russia Fails to Deter West on Missile Plan

By Don Cook

PARIS, Feb. 20 (LAT) — Despite the internal diplomatic strains over a coordinated response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the NATO governments remain united in rejecting Russian demands for abandonment of the program to introduce new tactical nuclear missiles into Western Europe.

The latest such Soviet move came in a speech in Moscow on Monday by Foreign Minister Andrei Gro-

myko, who said that the Kremlin was ready to continue disarmament talks "if the NATO decision on American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is canceled, or if its implementation is at least officially suspended."

Last month, in a formal diplomatic communication to the NATO powers, the Soviet Union demanded that the alliance "publicly renounce" the nuclear modernization program. The use of the term "suspend" by Mr. Gromyko, instead of "renounce" or "cancel," seemed to be slightly softer in tone. But the effect is the same, whatever term is applied. So is the NATO reaction.

In replying to the Soviet communication last month, the NATO Council in Brussels issued a formal statement that the member governments had no intention of renouncing their decision. The attitude in Brussels is the same on the Soviet overture suggesting suspension.

No Difference Seen

A source in Brussels said yesterday that "we are unanimous that we see no practical difference in what Gromyko is saying today compared in what they said in their communication to us last month. We do not see any need for a formal reply [to Mr. Gromyko's remarks] so far."

A program to modernize the NATO nuclear arsenal in Western Europe with 572 medium-range Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles was approved at a joint meeting of the alliance's foreign and defense ministers in Brussels on Dec. 12. All of the missiles will be U.S.-made, at a cost of more than \$5 billion, with the European allies bearing the installation, maintenance and crew costs. The new nuclear weapons are designed to offset the threat to Western Europe of the Soviet SS-20 mobile missiles that are targeted on NATO capitals and military installations.

The Kremlin has pursued for months a major campaign of political, diplomatic and military threats, attempting to block the NATO decision to install the nuclear weapons and, when that failed, to get the decision reversed. But the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan stiffened the determination even of NATO governments that had been lukewarm about the nuclear reinforcement program. They now plan to see it through and to give the Soviet Union no hope of splitting the alliance.

NATO sources point out that, if the Russians want to engage in meaningful negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, there is plenty of time before the new generation of missiles is ready for deployment. Production will not begin before 1982, with deployment to begin in the last quarter of 1983.

Since the Afghanistan crisis began nearly two months ago, NATO diplomats have been anticipating some kind of Soviet peace offensive. However, except for speeches such as Mr. Gromyko's, there have been no concrete moves by the Kremlin. And in line with the continuing effort to split the European allies and the United States, Mr. Gromyko again accused Washington of overreacting to the Afghanistan situation.

220 Set Free By Leftists in San Salvador

By Demetrio Olasiregui

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Leftist militants yesterday released 220 hostages but are keeping 150 others and say they will intensify their campaign against the moderate civilian-military junta.

The leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which is responsible for the taking of hostages, announced a new anti-government march for today as part of its stepped-up action.

Witnesses said militants yesterday freed 100 hostages at the National Agricultural Bank, 60 at the state-owned National Aqueduct and Sewage Co. and another 60 at the Foreign Trade Institute.

They said the captives then joined a march by 5,000 bloc members armed with submachine guns, pistols and gasoline bombs as it wound its way through San Salvador and passed by buildings where the remaining hostages were being held.

The 150 hostages retained include 120 held since Monday at an Education Ministry office in the capital and at a Labor Ministry office in Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador. Also held are 30 hostages at the Jesuit Central American University.

Bloc spokesman Julio Flores said the group would "step up our combative line because in the past few days there has been a sharpening of government repression."

Witnesses said 150 bloc members — ending a three-month peaceful occupation of El Rosario Church — joined marchers who said they were demonstrating to show solidarity with the hostage-holding groups.

Meanwhile, the rightist Front to Liberate Central America (Frente para la Liberación de Centroamérica) has claimed responsibility for yesterday's predawn bomb blast that destroyed San Salvador radio station YSAX. The station, owned by the Roman Catholic Church, had been the source of repeated denunciations of alleged human rights violations by authorities.

The front said the bombing was a "for [the station's] spreading of poison that is leading the Salvadoran people to international communism." The same group also took responsibility for a bomb that caused minor damage to the Central American University library and an unexploded bomb in the university's printing press.

Ram Seen Ready to Quit Indian Opposition Party

(Continued from Page 1)

desertions, crossovers and double-crossers have become as common as mice. Along the way public shock has gradually given way to cynical resignation.

Betrayal Theory
Still in the case of someone like Mr. Ram, who had served in every Indian government until Janata was toppled, the reports of his planned defections are already drawing ripples of indignation and disgust. His associates say that Mr. Ram is leaving Janata because he felt he was betrayed in the election campaign by a key component of the coalition

Seizure of Embassies In 3d Day in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Mexican officials negotiating with peasants who are staging sit-ins at the embassies of Denmark and Belgium said today that violence would not be used to end the three-day-old takeovers.

A spokesman said that Foreign Ministry officials who were negotiating with the leaders of the embassy occupations had made progress. The spokesman added that he was optimistic the issue would be resolved quickly, but declined to go into details. Two pregnant employees of the Danish embassy left the mission last night, but Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard and five other embassy staffers chose to stay despite assurances by 30 unarmed peasants that they were free to go.

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Syria Announces Budget
DAMASCUS, Feb. 20 (AP) — Syria announced yesterday a record \$7-billion budget, half of it allocated for development projects. The budget, proposed by the government of newly appointed Premier Abdul Raouf al-Kasbi, represents a 26 percent increase above that of 1979.



The members of the UN commission appointed to investigate Iranian grievances gather Wednesday at the Geneva airport before their trip to Tehran was postponed until the weekend.

Arrival of UN Commission Delayed at Iran's Request

(Continued from Page 1)

tiemen's agreement" that the hostages, held since Nov. 4, would be freed as a result of the UN mission. But he denied reports that a deadline for the release had been set.

Mr. Waldheim declined to be specific on the timing of the hostages' release. "I would hope that you will understand that this is a very delicate matter," he told reporters in New York. "I do not want to enter into substance."

He said that the commission

would leave for Tehran over the weekend. Asked why the trip was postponed, Mr. Waldheim said: "The Iranians finally asked us to give them a little more time to prepare for the commission." He also said that Iran "desires to have the commission speak to each of the hostages."

Before Mr. Waldheim's announcement, Tehran radio announced that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had sent a cable to the secretary-general approving the

mission, but a UN spokesman said that "there are still open questions."

Mr. Waldheim, apparently contacted Mr. Bani-Sadr about the questions this morning, because one of the commission members, Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France, said in Geneva that the commission's departure had been postponed after a new "exchange of views" between Mr. Waldheim and Iranian authorities.

The commission members had been waiting at the Geneva airport for a 1 p.m. departure aboard a chartered flight, but at about 2 p.m. they left the airport and went to the Algerian UN mission in Geneva. One of the commission members is Mohammed Bedjaoui, the Algerian ambassador to the UN.

Mr. Bedjaoui said at the airport that there was "a gentlemen's agreement for the release of the hostages" but that "it is not true that any deadline has been set" for their release.

In addition to Mr. Pettiti and Mr.

Bedjaoui, the commission includes Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, the chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, an expert in international law; and Adib Daoudy, an aide to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. The United States gave its approval in the commission's members Saturday.

The commission will investigate Iranian charges that the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, engaged in mass murder of political opponents and plundered the nation's treasury during his 37-year reign. It will also examine complaints that the United States interfered in Iranian affairs by supporting the shah, who was restored to power in 1953 with the help of the CIA.

The Iranian government and the militants holding the U.S. hostages have demanded the extradition of the shah from Panama, where he is in exile.

Suslov of Soviet Politburo Says Russia 'Will Not Be Intimidated'

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT) — As the United States formally announced its intention of boycotting the Summer Olympics in Moscow, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo declared today: "The Soviet people will not be intimidated."

Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, said Mikhail Suslov, the powerful third man in the leadership under Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, was used "by the government of the United States as a pretext for launching a campaign of blackmail, slander and threats against our country."

"The American government's actions will inflict damage first of all to the United States itself," he said in remarks before an election meeting in the Kuybyshev region on the Volga River that were excerpted here by Tass.

None of the Soviet leaders who have spoken so far has referred to the American threat to boycott the Moscow games unless the estimated 95,000 Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the deadline set by President Carter after the intervention.

And none of the leaders has given any indication that even a token withdrawal of forces before the deadline was contemplated. Yuri Andropov, the Soviet intelligence chief, said in a speech on Feb. 11 that the threat to Afghanistan was increasing from China, the United States and Pakistan.

Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev are scheduled to speak in Moscow tomorrow and Friday.

Afghan Rebels Control Key Supply Route

(Continued from Page 1)

way and only a narrow ledge allowing vehicles to pass.

The rebels, wearing turbans and light-brown urban robes that blended into the rugged terrain, were almost invisible on the slopes above the road. A puff of gray smoke rose from the rocks whenever a shot was fired on the convoy.

The occupants of the reporters' West German-made bus crouched low on their seats shouting "Moudjahidine, moudjahidine," which means "freedom fighters."

Wild Firing

Two Afghan armored cars supposedly protecting the convoy fired their machine guns wildly at the mountainside with no visible effect.

The Soviet-made armored cars had radio equipment with which they could have summoned help from the Afghan and Soviet garisons in Jalalabad, 18 miles away. But no help came.

The convoy was trapped between two rebel positions and could move neither forward nor backward. When one of the rebel groups disappeared, the remaining vehicles headed back to Jalalabad.

Dozens of civilians scrambled down the mountainside and begged to be picked up. They were the passengers of buses overrun by one of the two rebel groups. They said the rebels marched them out of sight up the slope and then robbed them.

The other rebel group, located five miles farther toward Kabul, did not rob passengers but only checked their identity. The armored cars fired only on this group, never on the thieves.

"The real moudjahidine do not steal," an English-speaking Afghan passenger explained. "They look only for Churavi [Russians] and the

Afghan traitors who support them, in order to kill them, a pointed knife, gathered aggressively around the reporters. The taxi driver quickly explained in Pashto, the tribal language: "They are not Churavi. They are from Englishistan [England]."

The men instantly broke into smiles and crowded around to shake hands with the reporters. None of them spoke English. "They were all moudjahidine," the driver said as he headed for Kabul; his engine trouble forgotten. The unsecured taxi reached the capital without further incident, presumably because the rebels signaled to each other that the occupants were from Englishistan.

Closely Protected
The rebels apparently failed to get hold of the officials only because the armored cars kept close to their bus. Russians travel between Kabul and Jalalabad only by helicopter.

There was no indication of how many Khalq officials had died in such ambushes on the same road where Afghan tribesmen wiped out a 19,000-man British expeditionary force in January, 1842, leaving only one survivor.

The next morning, a new convoy lined up in Jalalabad but showed no eagerness to head for Kabul. "We are waiting for a tank escort," a bus driver explained.

The four reporters persuaded an Afghan taxi driver to make the trip. At the entrance to the gorge, the driver stopped amid a cluster of mud-brick houses, claiming he had engine trouble.

Channel Ferry Protest

DIEPPE, France, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Two hundred French dockers today occupied the terminal of a British ferry and prevented 150 British-bound passengers from boarding the Normandy Princess hydrofoil. The ferry left the French port empty. The dockers were protesting the cancellation of a baggage handling contract.

A score of scowling men, one of them fingering a pointed knife, gathered aggressively around the reporters. The taxi driver quickly explained in Pashto, the tribal language: "They are not Churavi. They are from Englishistan [England]."

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2 Copters Reported Downed
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Muslim rebels today claimed their forces in Afghanistan shot down a second Soviet helicopter in increased fighting with Russian-backed government troops around Jalalabad.

The rebel report today was the second in two days to claim a Soviet helicopter had been downed and its crew killed in the region.

The Pakistan newspaper Jung today reported that 25 guerrillas and 5 Soviet advisers were killed recently in fierce fighting in the Afghan province of Takhar, which borders the Soviet Union. It said guerrilla forces had captured two police stations in the province.

Meanwhile, in Canberra, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today Australian intelligence sources had confirmed that Soviet troops in Afghanistan are equipped with nerve gas weapons.

"They carry, as part of their structure, the capacity to use gas either through artillery or dropping from aircraft," he said.

Intimidation Charged

Only 10 Show Up For Muzorewa Rally

By Jack Roise

MASHAMBANAKA, Rhodesia, Feb. 20 (LAT) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa did well in this rural village 11 months ago, winning 75 percent of the 400 votes cast. With almost as big a margin countrywide, Bishop Muzorewa went on to become, for a brief time, Rhodesia's first black prime minister.

Yesterday, the bishop came back to Mashambanaka on a second campaign for prime minister, determined to hold a political rally in the heartland of one of his chief political opponents, former guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe.

Arriving in a chartered 10-seat plane that landed in a whirl of dust on the dirt strip in this poor farming area 70 miles northeast of Salisbury, Bishop Muzorewa stepped out dressed in a black suit trimmed in the rainbow colors of his political party, the United African National Council.

But there was no rally. Not one villager showed up and no one walked in from the countryside even though the rally had, according to a white police officer, been advertised by government police patrols for weeks.

'Intimidation'

As he looked around to find only 10 of his organizers from the nearest town, Muzorewa, waiting at the rally, the bishop observed gloomily, "You see intimidation at work. I have been traveling all over the country since Jan. 4 [the effective date of a cease-fire in Rhodesia ending a seven-year guerrilla war], and this is the first time there has been no one able to come forth."

The previous day the British interim administration led by Lord Soames had released a map showing 35 areas in Rhodesia where, it was asserted, Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union party and its armed followers have stopped other political parties from campaigning.

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"We have administered such areas [as Mashambanaka] for several years in the latter stages of our liberation war," Mr. Mugabe said several days ago. "Why should we not do so — the people are with us."

In Mashambanaka, the Mugabe administration has resulted in the closing of the school until after elections, according to Peter Gordon, the British election official in the area. "That hardly seems like positive administration to me," he said.

"And when I talked to Governor Soames yesterday, I got the impression he isn't going to do anything about it [the intimidation]," Bishop Muzorewa said.

The government map showed the Mugabe-dominated areas in red. Mashambanaka is in the center of one of them, Uzumba tribal trust-land.

Mashambanaka, and hundreds of other small rural communities, are the sore point in Lord Soames' efforts to hold fair-and-free elections beginning Feb. 27 to pick Rhodesia's first representative black government, which will take office following Britain's granting of independence, now scheduled for mid-March.

Threat by Soames
Lord Soames has threatened to ban voting in areas subject to gross intimidation by any of the black parties. However, only Mr. Mugabe's alleged intimidation has been cited. Barring black voters, regardless of their allegiance, would probably cause many countries to refuse to recognize the validity of the Rhodesian elections.

The British administration says that Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas continue to control large frontier areas of Rhodesia, even though under cease-fire terms, more than 15,000 of Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas are assembled in British-policed peace camps.

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French Influence Is Strong

Cameroon Moves Forward Under Ahidjo's Firm Hand

By David Lamb

DOUALA, Cameroon (LAT) — Events in Cameroon are about as newsworthy as a sunny day in Florida or a fender-bender on a California freeway. And Cameroonians are proud of it.

Beyond their borders, governments — some brutal, some merely ineffective — rise and fall frequently, and economies sputter fitfully. Amid such turmoil, Cameroon is something of an oddity. In 20 years of independence it has never had a coup. Its president has been in power since the French flag came down to end the colonial era. Its press and social institutions are relatively free. Its economy is growing by about 6 percent a year.

Pride
"I'm not saying we don't have problems," a Cameroonian banker said recently. "But when you see what some other countries have done with their independence, I think we have a lot to be proud about and a lot to feel good about."

Yet this country of 7 million people contains all the elements that have brought bloodshed, instability and bankruptcy to other African countries.

It has 200 tribal groups and 24 languages, has had a civil war. It has large Christian and Moslem elements. Just before independence, it had about 80 political parties. And unlike most African states, it is a union of two former colonies, one administered by the French, the other by the British.

Most observers attribute Cameroon's national cohesion and relatively trouble-free existence to two key factors: the authoritarian leadership of President Ahmadou Ahidjo and the continued influence of France.

While many African presidents have accentuated tribal divisions by favoring their own people, Mr. Ahidjo, a Fulani Moslem from the north, has sought to achieve an ethnic, regional and religious balance in his administration. He co-opts his critics and brings his opponents into the center of government.

Mr. Ahidjo maintains an effective police force that he is not afraid to use against opponents, although Cameroonians talk openly with strangers about government and politics. Western diplomats estimate that there are 300 political prisoners in Cameroon. Dissidents in exile say that there are more than 30,000, a figure that seems exaggerated.

Mr. Ahidjo is one of the few African presidents who has never wavered in his belief that the farmer is the future of Africa. The government provided \$18 million in aid last year to Cameroonian farmers, who have made their country the world's fifth-largest producer of cocoa. Production continues to rise, along with coffee production.

Cameroon became a modest oil producer — about 15,000 barrels a day — in 1978 and is completing a small refinery 45 miles northwest of

the port of Douala. Still, Mr. Ahidjo says, oil must be secondary to agriculture, which supports 80 percent of the work force.

France still exercises much influence in Cameroon, as it does in most of its former colonies. It provides military assistance, takes 28 percent of Cameroon's exports and provides 47 percent of Cameroon's imports. American and British businessmen have found it difficult to penetrate France's hold on the economy, even though Cameroon offers an attractive market for foreign investors. Nearly 20,000 Europeans, most of them French, live in Cameroon.

From 1884 until 1914, when it was divided between France and Britain, Cameroon was a German protectorate. In 1961, the northern area of Cameroon was attached to Nigeria after a British-sponsored plebiscite. In 1972, at Mr. Ahidjo's suggestion and after a national referendum, the federation of eastern French-speaking Cameroon and western, English-speaking Cameroon was ended and the two areas joined to become the United Republic of Cameroon.

Cameroon has one political party, the Cameroon National Union, which at its congress last week nominated Mr. Ahidjo for his fifth five-year term as president, thus assuring him of reelection in April. He asserts that a multiparty system would bring anarchy, inefficiency and, ultimately, the destruction of the nation.

Prices Soar In Belgrade
(Continued from Page 1)

ple are accustomed to a steady increase in their standard of living, and now they are going to experience a plateau — a case of the blues, like many Western European countries. The political impact is not entirely clear, although I wouldn't look for a crisis."

If the brakes are applied firmly enough to slow growth, but not so firmly as the cause severe shortages, the grumbling will probably be no more severe than that occasioned last year by temporary shortages of coffee and soap.

In the long run, Yugoslavia will solve its problems only by again increasing its exports at a rapid rate, particularly to the West. Yugoslavia already exports finished products to the Soviet Union, largely in return for raw materials like the pattern in its Western trade in the reverse.

The illness of President Tito has prompted the members of the European Economic Community to accelerate negotiations on improved terms for Yugoslavia. Common Market and Yugoslavian negotiators are said to have reached agreement in principle, although there has been no formal announcement.

U.S. officials are working to help Yugoslavians to understand the techniques involved in exploiting U.S. markets, which remain largely untapped by Yugoslavia. Three years ago, trade between the two nations was roughly in balance, but it is now running 3-to-1 against Yugoslavia.

SHAPE Troop Exercise
CASTEAU, Belgium, Feb. 20 (AP) — A four-week training exercise of 18,200 troops from seven nations will be held in northern Norway starting Feb. 28, officials at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe have announced.

Leaders Consider Raising Prices

Oil Hurting Arab States

Youssef M. Ibrahim
AIT, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Oil exporters, who have con- sidered the decision to raise energy prices in the oil- producing countries is not going to be easy because Arab citizens have be- come accustomed to paying very lit- tle for electricity and gasoline. But they warn that the move must be implemented quickly to stop an alarming trend of waste that could undercut development programs and reduce the amount of oil left for export.

Mr. Saadi and many other Arab oil experts say that the decision to raise energy prices in the oil- producing countries is not going to be easy because Arab citizens have be- come accustomed to paying very lit- tle for electricity and gasoline. But they warn that the move must be implemented quickly to stop an alarming trend of waste that could undercut development programs and reduce the amount of oil left for export.

Official Warning

In a recent major speech here, Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, warned that the country was consuming 10 per- cent of its own oil production. "If this trend continues," the oil minis-

ter said, "we will consume 50 per- cent of our production by the year 2000. We must face the consequen- ces of this large increase."

The minister said that Kuwait was already losing almost \$1 billion a year because of the differential between international prices of oil products and domestic prices.

Economists at the Arab oil- exporting organization calculate that all Arab major oil-producing coun- tries face similar problems.

A study by the organization sub- mitted to Arab oil ministers last March said that Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait, for example, were shouldering very large subsidies be- cause of artificially low prices of en- ergy at home.

Comparative Prices

The study said that the price of a barrel of refined oil products stood at \$4.96 in Saudi Arabia, \$6.22 in Iraq and \$6.68 in Kuwait. By com- parison, the same barrel of refined oil products sells for \$52.31 in West Germany, \$59.92 in Switzerland and \$44.54 in France.

According to Mr. Saadi, the an- nual rate of consumption for energy in the Arab oil-producing countries rose an average of 11 percent throughout the 1970s, while consumption in the Western industrial- ized countries has begun to drop.

Experts at the Arab oil-exporting organization say that the situation will become more critical for the oil-producing countries because of their development needs involving a much larger consumption of oil for industrial purposes.

"Sixty or 70 percent of the Arab world does not have electricity, and there are many heavy industry [projects] under way in almost every Arab country for which a lot of en- ergy will be needed," Mr. Saadi said. The problem, he said, is that the Arab oil producers must reduce and make their oil production levels more rational while curbing their consumption needs.

"We don't need big cars, which are gas guzzlers," he said. "The only way to discourage it is to raise the prices of gasoline. Electricity prices also must go up to discourage the wasteful use of air-conditioning and light. We must have viable public transportation. We are running out of time."

As the Arab oil organization's study says, "If we continue to ex- port oil while our consumption con- tinues to increase at the present rate, by the year 2000 we would have exhausted half the known oil reserves we have. Some Arab oil producers may end up importing oil instead of exporting it."

Social Security Worker Charged With \$500,000 Computer Crime

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 (WP) — An employee at the Social Security Administration headquarters was charged yesterday with manipu- lating the national computer at the complex in order to pay herself and two accomplices more than \$500,000 in disability benefits.

The computer, in the Baltimore suburb of Woodlawn, sends out \$1.1 billion in disability checks to 4.8 million workers and their dependents each month.

The Secret Service, which spent 18 months unsuccessfully trying to trace the stolen money, described the computer theft scheme as "very, very sophisticated."

"If there hadn't been a bank official in Philadelphia alerted to a discrepancy in an account opened there, we'd still be operating in the land of the unknown," said Andrew Berger, head of the Secret Service office in Baltimore.

The employee, Janet Blair, 29, is accused of processing disability checks under numerous aliases using real Social Security numbers and then erasing all records of payments from the computer before it produced a regular audit of claims and payments, Mr. Berger said.

Miss Blair, who has worked at the agency since 1973, allegedly operated the scheme by filling out the paperwork for the computer to send disability checks to various addresses and post office boxes in Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia. Her two accomplices al- legedly picked up the checks, cashed them through savings accounts with several banks, and, a short time later, closed out the accounts, Mr. Berger said.

None of the money has been recovered.

Damage Exceeds \$350 Million

Sixth Rainstorm in Week Approaches Western U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20 (AP) — A home in the Los Angeles area fell into the ocean and others were over- run by mud or threatened by heavy surf as Southern California braced today for its sixth storm in a week. Property damage from the storms in the region was estimated at more than \$350 million.

More than 4,000 persons were forced to flee as mudslides and floodwaters destroyed or threatened homes. Nearly 100,000 persons in Northern California were without electricity. At least 27 deaths have been attributed to the storms, which began a week ago today.

As water cascaded over the tops of dams in Utah and levees crum- bled in Southern California, a tor- nado struck near an airliner taking on passengers in Fresno, Calif. Two persons received minor injuries.

Heavy surf and rain-softened

bluffs threatened more homes along the beach at Malibu, a suburb of Los Angeles, where at least one home fell into the ocean, officials said.

The National Weather Service canceled a flash-flood watch that was issued Sunday for Southern California. But the sixth storm in a week was about 1,000 miles out in the Pacific and was expected to hit the area tomorrow.

Alex Cunningham, the state emergency services director, esti- mated property damage of \$252 million to Southern California, where the rain forced farmers to leave crops rotting in fields. Crop damage in the region, which grows much of the nation's water lettuce and citrus fruit, was estimated at \$26 million.

Official estimates placed the storm damage at \$90 million in Ari- zona and more than \$1 million in Utah. President Carter declared central Arizona eligible for federal aid.

In Phoenix, traffic was backed up as much as 10 miles at peak rush hours after the usually dry Salt River flooded further, cutting the num- ber of road crossings to two. Some of the 10 crossings run through the river bed or are so low that a small flow of water makes them impos- sible.

Rainfall in Los Angeles since Feb. 13 has measured 11.81 inches. The local record for rainfall on con- secutive days was set in 1969, when 13.15 inches of rain fell in nine days.

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WINTER'S TRAIL — President Carter rests during a jog along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath yesterday in Washington, but covers his face and picks up the pace, at right, when he spotted newsmen and a photographer. The president has made a number of secret trips out of the White House to jog along the canal. Reporters have not been notified of such outings, although the White House has said that when the president is in public newsmen would be informed. Mr. Carter has called jogging the high point of his presidential day.

Western Rebuff of Trudeau Underlines Problem of Growing Canadian Division

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (LAT) — The resounding victory of Pierre El- liott Trudeau in Canada's parliam- entary elections had a hollow sound in the West. The miserable showing there of his Liberal Party underscored one of the most outle- some problems facing him now as he prepares to resume the office of prime minister.

In the months ahead, Mr. Tru- deau must either negotiate a new oil price with the western province of Alberta or try to impose one on it. And he must do so at a time when, as the election results demonstrated, the West feels somehow alienat- ed from the rest of Canada.

In their overwhelming electoral victory Monday, the Liberals ad- vanced everywhere except in the West. In a night of large Liberal gains, only British Columbia voted out a Liberal incumbent.

Nine-Month Rule

West of Ontario, the Liberals won just two seats, both in Winni- peg, one of them a French-speaking district. The Liberals do not hold a single seat from Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the three most western provinces.

This western reluctance was not enough to stop an overwhelming Liberal victory that ended the ten- ure of Prime Minister Joe Clark and his Progressive Conservative govern- ment after nine months after their election.

With all returns counted yester- day, the Liberal Party had 146 seats, four more than a majority in the House of Commons. The Con- servatives had 103 seats and the so- cialist New Democratic Party 32, its highest total ever. The Liberal's strength in the House will probably be increased by one when a Quebec district votes in March. That elec- tion was postponed because of the death of a candidate a week ago.

In the national popular vote, the Liberals finished with 44 percent, the Conservatives 33 percent, and the New Democrats 20 percent.

Quebec Referendum

It has not been announced when Mr. Trudeau will be sworn in as prime minister, a job he held for 11 years before his party was defeated by Mr. Clark's party in last May's elections. Mr. Clark was sworn in as prime minister by Governor Gen- eral Edward Schreyer two weeks after that election.

Aside from the problem of the West, Mr. Trudeau, as prime minis- ter, will once again face the prob- lem of separatist sentiment in his native province of Quebec. The separatist Parti Quebecois govern- ment of Premier Rene Levesque in- tends to submit a referendum to Quebecers this spring that could

Khaled Is Better; Rest Prescribed

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ) — The health of King Khaled is improving steadily and he will remain hospitalized only "for a few days' rest," the Saudi Health Ministry announced today.

The king was hospitalized Mon- day for a checkup after feeling ill "as the result of overexertion while he was on a picnic," the ministry said.

Because of the king's indisposi- tion, a visit scheduled for Saturday by French Premier Raymond Barre was postponed, the premier's office in Paris announced today.

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Currents of Negativism

New Hampshire Contest: Secondary Issues Primary

By Martin Schram

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 20 (WP) — The main issues of the country's first state presidential primary re- sounded through the motel ball- room as the Gun Owners of New Hampshire gave John Anderson a mixed greeting.

Half the crowd of more than 1,000 shouted "Booooo!" The other half shouted, "Bull—"

Sitting on the dais Monday night, George Bush went to school on Mr. Anderson's lesson. This was a night when he would have to face two pivotal issues in the New Hamp- shire presidential primary: Gun control and Mr. Bush's former membership in the Trilateral Com- mission.

Mr. Bush said the reaction to Mr. Anderson's saying, "I have no quar- rel with the legitimate sportsman and hunter . . . But there is a case that can be made for limiting cheap Saturday Night Specials."

When it was his turn to speak, Mr. Bush immediately took the de- fensive by saying he had really voted for three conservative amend- ments before voting in favor of a 1968 bill that limited interstate mail of most rifles and rifle ammunition. The audience accorded him a merci- ful silence.

In New Hampshire, the primary is dominated by issues such as gun control, the Trilateral Commission and abortion. They have little to do with the way the presidency, but they are at the heart of political negativism — and are issues that can galvanize loyalists to brave the most severe snowstorm to vote against a candidate.

Ronald Reagan and President Carter are the beneficiaries of such negative politics, and advisers to both Mr. Bush and Sen. Edward Kennedy express concern privately at the way such emotional issues have caught fire.

As Mr. Anderson stirred Mon- day's audience, Richard Marple, secretary of the Gun Owners of New Hampshire, stood in the rear of the room and offered an obser- vation: "That Anderson has just in- dicted himself." Mr. Marple says he enjoys the Archie Bunker television show; he himself has a Bunkersque philosophy, countenance and elocution, and strives to hlast what Mr. Anderson has just said.

"That touches a raw nerve. I mean, I've even heard Kennedy talk better than that," he says. That is going some, since Mr. Marple is also the secretary-treasurer of a group called Go Against Kennedy,

which is flooding the state with leaflets, bumper stickers and radio commercials urging a vote against Kennedy. The messages say the sen- ator wants to take people's guns away.

Sen. Kennedy is aware of the im- pact of Mr. Marple's efforts. He has been bombarded statewide with questions about his stand on gun control and fears he may have erred by skipping the gun owner's meet- ing in Concord.

Mr. Bush maintained Monday that there are no issues that will be decisive in the Republican primary election. But he is aware that Mr. Reagan portrays him as having voted for gun control.

So Mr. Bush told gun owners about how, when gun control legis- lation came up while he was in Con- gress, he voted for conservative amendments that would have pro- vided mandatory sentencing for those committing a federal felony while illegally possessing a gun. "When that was knocked out, I was not in favor of that legislation," Mr. Bush says.

But that is not officially docu- mented. In 1968, the Congressional Record shows, Mr. Bush voted for the final legislation containing the conservative amendments in the House. When the measure came out of the House-Senate conference committee without these amend- ments, however, he was one of 141 congressmen who did not vote on the final measure. There is no official record that he opposed it.

When one audience member asked Mr. Bush about his former membership in the Trilateral Com- mission, a matter that comes up at most of his appearances, the candi- date responded that it was not an organization favoring a central world government and that one of Mr. Reagan's friends and support- ers, Casper Weinberger, was a member of the group.

"For anyone to think that I would belong to any organization that advocates a one-world govern- ment is absolutely absurd," Mr. Bush said — but the audience drowned out the rest of his answer with loud boos. (The Trilateral Commission was founded by banker David Rockefeller to promote un- derstanding among the United States, Japan and the nations of Western Europe.)

In the rear of the hall, Mr. Mar- ple shouted that the Trilateral Com- mission was elitist and that it was out to promote "economic enslav- ery." And later, when the booing stopped, Mr. Marple said a pas- sage from "James" David Thoreau aptly sums up how he and his fellow New Hampshire conservatives feel.

"You know 'Walden Pond'? It has a paraphrase in it, I don't re- member it exactly, about how if do- gooders come to do good to me, I don't want that good done to me. That is beautiful — my sentiments precisely."

The brandy Napoleon did not drink



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Stockpile for Use in Emergencies

Brown Asks Arms Aid to 35 Weak Allies

By Michael Getler
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown urged Congress yesterday to approve a Pentagon plan for stockpiling arms and equipment that could be rushed to weak but friendly countries in an emergency without denting the U.S. military's own arsenal.

Mr. Brown testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the Pentagon's plan to allocate \$651.5 million in the 1981 fiscal year for security assistance and credit financing to 35 countries. He cited a proposed "special contingency inventory," which he described to the committee as an important initiative that "merits your enthusiastic support."

The plan, Mr. Brown said, is to purchase such things as ammunition, radios, armored personnel carriers, rocket launchers, mortars and trucks — items that are needed most at the outset of a battle — and

to put them into a special stockpile for foreign military assistance.

While testifying, the defense secretary ran into skepticism as to how much the leading U.S. allies in Western Europe are doing to bolster Western security in the Gulf region.

"What we're really trying to find out," said Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the committee chairman, "is if they are going to contribute with their own military capabilities or if they are saying 'we're going to cooperate and you go and fight.'"

While Mr. Brown generally defended allied efforts, and said that it is most important that U.S. allies improve their defenses in Europe rather than in the Gulf, he said that consultations, condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, economic aid and base rights for U.S. forces ultimately may not be enough.

"There needs to be enough evidence of their support by some kind of presence of some allies so that it

will not seem that we are entirely alone in meeting the military threat in the area," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown was pressed repeatedly by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., to provide "one concrete example that the allies — who need Gulf oil more than the United States does — take the crisis as seriously as does the United States."

Rep. Rosenthal added: "Is it conceivable that the allies are right, that they are more perceptive than we are, and that we're taking it too seriously?"

Mr. Brown's most concrete example, the expansion of U.S. access to the British-owned Indian Ocean island base at Diego Garcia, did not impress Rep. Rosenthal, who said that the United States had such access before the Afghanistan crisis.

The defense secretary said that he was not convinced that the major European allies were taking the crisis as seriously as the United States, but that they were showing signs of doing so.

France Takes Some Silver Coins Off Market as Value Skyrockets

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — As of today, the silver five-franc, 10-franc and 50-franc coins are no longer legal tender in France. The skyrocketing price of silver has made the coins worth much more than their face value.

Officials said that the older coins still in circulation, calculated on the current price of silver, are worth more than 15 billion francs (\$3.75 billion).

The government gave only 24 hours notice of the policy change by announcing it in yesterday's Official Journal. And it offered only to exchange the silver coins for new coins at their face value.

Taken out of circulation are silver five-franc coins, whose face value is about \$1.25, minted until 1969; 10-franc coins, worth about \$2.50, which went out of production in 1973; and 50-franc coins, worth about \$12.50, which were made until 1979. Later mintings contained less silver.

The real value of the 5-franc coin is 45 francs (\$11.25), the 10-franc coin is worth 102 francs (\$25.50), and the 50-franc coin 122 francs (\$30.50), following the doubling in the price of silver during the last year.

While it is illegal in France to melt down or otherwise deface official coins, it is perfectly legal to sell the coins to a number of dealers. The present rate for silver is 4,544 francs (\$1,136) a kilogram but the dealers are offering 3,485 francs (\$871.25). At dealer rates, the five-franc coin is worth 35 francs (\$8.75), the 10-franc coin would bring about 95 francs (\$23.75), and the 50-franc coin about 105 francs (\$26.25).

Caramanlis Will Not 'Tolerate' Neglect

Greece Keeps Close Watch on U.S. Aid

By Paul Anastasi
ATHENS, Feb. 20 (NYT) — When President Carter sent his foreign aid proposals to Congress earlier this month, officials in the Greek government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis took out their pocket calculators. They were relieved to find that the amount of U.S. military aid proposed for Turkey and Greece — \$252 million and \$184 million respectively — corresponded roughly to the 10 to 7 ratio that Athens has consistently pursued.

While recognizing Turkey's enhanced importance, since Iran's collapse and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, as the guardian of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's eastern edge, the Caramanlis government has repeatedly warned Washington that it will not "tolerate" neglect of Greek interests. Athens is particularly wary that Turkey will use the cover of West-

ern defense for territorial expansion in the Aegean Sea.

Greece withdrew from NATO's military wing in 1974 after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Two years ago, Athens agreed to return to the alliance under its old status. Turkey, however, demanded broader operational rights. In bilateral affairs, it proposed a rough division of Aegean sea and airspace between the two neighbors, which Athens rejected on grounds that it would put 300 Greek islands with a Greek population of 350,000 under Turkish control.

At present, Greece controls 42 percent of the sea and airspace. Turkey 8 percent and the rest is international.

Domestic Politics

Two NATO attempts to resolve the dispute have failed. A third reached a critical stage last week when Gen. Bernard Rogers, the allied commander for Europe, handed over new Turkish proposals to the Greeks. They reportedly involve a three-way apportionment of the Aegean, leaving Greece and Turkey responsible for NATO defense over their respective mainlands and terri-

torial waters and placing the rest of the Aegean sea and airspace under U.S. command.

Fears over the future of Greece's northern neighbor, Yugoslavia, in the post-Tito era, have helped to reinforce the Greek cause in Washington. So has the state of domestic politics in Greece. Officials here point out that general elections could take place this year — next year at the latest — and that the strongly anti-NATO Socialists led by Andreas Papanastasiou could win.

"NATO and the Americans are apparently too concerned with Iran and Afghanistan, and with boosting Turkey as their new bastion in the Middle East, to realize the ever greater potential dangers in this country," as aide to Mr. Caramanlis commented last week.

"They are ignoring the Greek mood and political trends, and the fact that the next few months could determine whether Greece will stay in NATO or break with it forever," President Carter should realize that losing Afghanistan or Iran is peanuts in comparison to losing Greece," he said.

Martial Law Is Extended To 2 More Turkish Areas

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The National Assembly, Turkey's parliament, approved today a government decision to extend martial law to cover the city and province of Izmir in western Turkey and the southern province of Hatay.

The city of Izmir, an Aegean Sea port, was the scene of fierce clashes last week when police stormed a state-run textile plant to oust workers who took over the factory. The city of Hatay (formerly Antakya), between the Syrian border and the Mediterranean, was one of several cities in which leftist extremists staged bombings and shootings in sympathy with the Izmir workers.

The National Assembly also approved the continuation of martial law in 18 of the 19 provinces in which it was already in force. It accepted a government recommendation to lift martial law in the central province of Sivas because there have been no disturbances there in five months.

Both government and opposition party leaders spoke in favor of the continuation and extension of martial law and no formal vote was required. Martial law took effect in Izmir and Hatay tonight; in the other provinces, it was extended for two months from Feb. 26.

The extended martial law was recommended to the government Monday by the National Security

Council, which includes the chief of staff and commanders of the Turkish armed forces. The council also urged the National Assembly to hasten the implementation of anti-terrorist laws proposed by the government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Turks Ask Death Penalty For Drug Traffic

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (UPI) — A Turkish prosecutor today demanded the death penalty for a French woman accused of running a gang of drug smugglers, but asked only three-year terms for an American and an Italian defendants.

The prosecutor demanded that Helena Anastasia, 28, be executed for smuggling. Police raided her Istanbul home on Jan. 8 and seized that they found 5 kilos of hashish and 150 grams of heroin, valued at \$140,000.

Miss Anastasia admitted that she was an addict but said that she was not involved with smuggling. She told the court that the two other women, Barbara Livingstone, 29, and Carmela Conti, 36, of Milan, were innocent of any drug charges. "They were guests at my home when the police raided the place and the don't take drugs," she said.

U.S. Research Indicates

Self-Reproduction of DNA May Be Cancer-Spread Key

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Researchers from Johns Hopkins University have uncovered a clue to the way the DNA molecule reproduces itself. The clue may reveal the reason that cancer cells divide so rapidly and could lead to control of their growth.

The Johns Hopkins team discovered that the double helix making up the DNA molecule reproduces a cell by attaching itself to the cell nucleus in a continuous series of loops that exactly self-reproduce as they pass through the nucleus. The looping process explains how the lengthy strands of DNA never get entangled even though they are half a million times larger than the cell they are reproducing.

"If the cell nucleus were the size of a basketball," said Dr. Bert Vogelstein, "the strands of DNA would stretch from New York to Washington. What we've done is show how the DNA can reproduce the basketball without losing itself in knots."

In better understanding how cells divide, said Dr. Donald Coffey, the researchers hope to gain greater insight into how cancer cells multiply so rapidly.

To understand what's wrong with a cell's motor," Dr. Coffey said, "we have to know what a motor is like when it's running normally."

A cancer cell divides itself in a way that is out of control and out of step, reproducing a cell whose nucleus is abnormally shaped. That hallmark of the cancerous cell spreads, invading adjacent tissue and producing an abnormal tissue mass called a tumor.

In experiments with animal tissue, Drs. Coffey, Vogelstein and Drew Pardoll proved that the DNA molecule does not exactly self-reproduce simply by moving along the double helix and copying both strands at once.

Dr. Coffey said the next research step is to find out what makes the DNA loop through 10,000 specific nucleic acid sites. "We want to compare these mechanisms in normal cells with cancer cells," he said. "If we can do that, we'll begin to understand what's wrong with the cell's motor."

Dr. Coffey said the nucleus of a cancer cell shows up "out of shape, disorganized and wrinkled" compared with a normal cell. He said one reason for that could be that the DNA duplication mechanism is turned on and then off in the spurting of a normal cell.

"In the cancer cell," Dr. Coffey said, "the duplication mechanism gets turned on and stays on. It can't be turned off."

Parapsychologist Dies in U.S. at 84

DURHAM, N.C., Feb. 20 (UPI) — Dr. Joseph B. Rhine, 84, a parapsychologist who coined the term "sensory perception" and was a pioneer of experimental studies in the field, died today.

In 1934, Dr. Rhine, then at Duke University, published a monograph entitled "Extrasensory Perception." It detailed his studies of what he called "psi" behavior in which a person guessed symbols on special cards being flipped by a research assistant 100 yards away in another Duke University building.

Dr. Rhine retired from Duke in 1965 and set up his own research organization, the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man.

Dr. Rhine's book, "The Field of the Foundation," said today that Dr. Rhine's work will eventually change the idea of limitations to man's mental powers. "We feel he will be placed among such men as Freud, Einstein and Jung," Dr. Rao said.

Lawyer Charges Anti-Rights Move

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI) — French lawyer Jacques Miquel said today that the Soviet Union and Argentina were working jointly to prevent a United Nations panel from denouncing human rights violations in Uruguay and Argentina.

The lawyer said that "collusion between the U.S.S.R. and Argentina" was responsible for the closed door nature of the United Nations Human Rights Commission session in Geneva on human rights violations in the two South American countries.

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Calderon Outlines Report in Long-Term OPEC Plan

By Bhushan Bahree

DOON, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ) — A long-term policy on production and links with both industrial and developing countries is being outlined by OPEC. A final draft of the report is ready for approval by the OPEC Committee on Long-Term Strategy, comprised of representatives of six major member nations, at a meeting here beginning tomorrow.

In an interview, Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Bertin said the strategy formulated in the report would be a long-term strategy, if approved by the ministers of Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Algeria, Kuwait, and Iraq this week, will be presented at an extraordinary meeting of OPEC, possibly to be held in

tion rate, and Mr. Calderon said that something like the average, or weighted, rate of inflation based on data compiled by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development would be used.

The second area would be a currency basket. The current inclination is to recommend the use of the dollar plus a basket called "Gensval," which includes 11 major currencies, Mr. Calderon said. He stressed that the basket did not imply any restrictions on currency use for payment. "Any OPEC country can ask for payment in any currency it wants and has use for," he stressed.

The third element is gross national product growth in the industrial countries.

OPEC oil pricing thus would penalize oil importers for inflation and growth and would adjust for currency changes.

On demand and supply, Mr. Calderon said the long-term strategy report considered supply and demand patterns for the next 15 years.

OPEC output now is running at between 30 million barrels a day and 32 MBD. Mr. Calderon said that there would be minor adjustments, but these levels would be maintained "for the next few years" at the very least.

He said that the world had not yet faced a real oil crisis, when demand would be much higher than supply. He said that some experts believed such a crisis could come as early as in 1985, but he said a majority opinion felt the beginning of such a crisis would be in the early 1990s. Regardless, he said, OPEC can not provide the world with more oil than it already does. And he noted that there were the uncertainties in estimating Iranian and Saudi supply intentions.

Nuclear Power

Mr. Calderon said that it was difficult to estimate the impact on consumption resulting from more efficient use of oil and conservation and of nuclear power programs in industrial countries.

At any rate, he said, the one clear conclusion of the report was that



Humberto Calderon Bertin

OPEC output was not going to change much and any increase in world oil use would have to be met by other sources, such as Mexico.

Relations with developing countries, Mr. Calderon said, guaranteed supplies to meet these countries' oil needs was "important now and would be even more important in the future." OPEC's long-term strategy would be to ensure this.

Moreover, OPEC would establish a program in help developing countries meet their rising oil bills. The report proposes that the poorest countries be given straight grants to ease their balance-of-payments problems arising from high oil prices. For the middle-range of developing countries, there would be a grant element and a "soft-loan" facility at terms he said would be "better than the World Bank's." For the advanced developing countries there would be the "soft-loan" facility only, plus, of course, guaranteed supplies.

Special Fund

For handling this, Mr. Calderon said that Algeria and Venezuela had proposed establishing a development agency. But he said it would do just as well if the role of OPEC's Special Fund was redefined. "It doesn't matter what agency, as long as the program is set," he added. The OPEC members have committed \$2.4 billion to the Special Fund in its present form, and have agreed to, but not yet committed, another \$1.6 billion.

To sum up, Mr. Calderon said that the long-term strategy of OPEC would be to help developing countries finance their payments deficits and to develop their energy sources.

But OPEC, not wanting to be isolated in its special role vis-a-vis the industrial countries, wants to bring concessions from the West, or the industrial North, for the development of the South.

Links with industrial countries: Mr. Calderon said OPEC's long-range strategy in this area is that in exchange for guaranteed supplies of oil, the developing nations, including the OPEC members, must get an adequate transfer of technology and a reform of some of the international systems, such as the monetary system, to ensure their development needs are met.

Stressing that OPEC countries also were developing countries, Mr. Calderon said "OPEC is the most powerful instrument that developing countries have in dealing with the North, and we must use it."

He cautioned that it would not be enough for the North to offer adequate transfer of technology to "use oil exporters alone. All developing countries must be involved, he said.

Specifics Lacking

OPEC's long-term strategy, while clear in its approach, seems to lack specifics at this time. Mr. Calderon acknowledged this by saying that before there can be a North-South dialogue, there has to be a South-South dialogue to establish what the South's needs are and what exactly its strategy should be.

Mr. Calderon said that after the OPEC ministers agreed to their own strategy, they must get together with a representative group of other developing countries to iron out a plan of operation for the subsequent start of a North-South dialogue. If this was not done, OPEC will be isolated in the North-South dialogue," he said.

He said he thought that OPEC should meet with about 10 representative countries from the so-called Group of 77. This small group should be able to formulate the South's stance for a meeting with the North. "We need concrete ideas to achieve results," cautioned Mr. Calderon, indicating that a large forum, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was definitely not the sort of thing OPEC had in mind.

Later Meetings

Mr. Calderon said he hopes that the Committee on Long-Term Strategy would be able to approve the report by Friday.

If approved, an extraordinary meeting of all OPEC ministers would be called, probably in April, to consider the strategy and this would be followed by a larger meeting of OPEC's oil, foreign and finance ministers.

U.S. Revises GNP Growth Up to 2.1%

79's Rise Unaffected
By Quarter's Change

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The Commerce Department today revised upward the nation's inflation-adjusted gross national product for the fourth quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual growth rate of 2.1 percent from the 1.4 percent estimated last month.

But the revision was not large enough to change the previous report that economic growth averaged 2.3 percent for all of 1979.

The department let stand its calculation that inflation as calculated by a broad GNP-based measure was 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter compared with 8.5 percent in the third quarter.

The rise in business inventories was raised to \$6.7 billion compared with \$6.4 billion reported earlier.

Net exports, meanwhile, were revised downward by \$2.8 billion, giving a trade deficit of \$10.5 billion for the quarter.

After adjustment for inflation, GNP rose to an annual rate of \$1.41 trillion in the fourth quarter.

According to the new report, other categories revised upward to account for the overall higher growth estimate included business investment, \$3.9 billion above the previous estimate, federal government purchases, \$1.4 billion higher and personal consumption expenditures, \$800 million ahead of last month's estimate.

News and Notes

General Motors, whose vehicle sales outside North America account for about 21 percent of its overall sales, will build five new parts-manufacturing plants in Spain, Austria and Northern Ireland and expand another European factory to beef up its worldwide components network. Together with previously announced plans to build an assembly plant in Spain and an engine plant in Austria, the moves will require a capital investment of about \$2.4 billion, says GM President Elliott Estes. The parts plants are expected to begin operations in mid-1981 or 1982 and at peak production will employ about 1,600 workers in Spain, 1,150 in Austria and 600 in Northern Ireland. In Spain, GM will build two plants in Cadiz to build vehicle suspension components and steering columns and gears and front-wheel-drive axles. The site of a third new Spanish plant to produce seat covers, instrument panels, consoles and bumper parts has not been determined.

The Austrian plant will be located in Vienna and will build transmissions. Last June, GM announced it will build an engine plant in Vienna. The new Northern Ireland plant will be in West Belfast and an addition will be made to the seat belt plant east of Belfast. The two new operations will produce seat belts, exterior moldings and other automotive hardware.

Profits at Daimler Benz rose last year but the West German automaker warns its outlook is dimmed this year by the uncertain general economic outlook, owing mainly to sharply rising oil

prices. Daimler did not give a figure for 1979 earnings but said they were higher than 1978's group net profit of \$92.8 million. World group sales last year rose to 27.3 billion DM from 24.24 billion DM. Daimler produced 422,159 cars last year compared with 393,203 in 1978. Its car sales in West Germany rose 10 percent last year to 234,000 units and exports rose 3.6 percent to 183,000 units.

Bayer, the West German chemical firm, has taken a controlling share in the Belgian photographic producer Agfa-Gevaert. Bayer poured more than \$100 million into the Belgian company and increased its stake in 60 from 50 percent. Agfa-Gevaert was suffering financial difficulties due partly to the sharp rise in the cost of silver, used to make film rolls. Its bill for raw materials had increased sevenfold recently, Agfa reports.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank's net profit grew 8 percent to 273.5 million guilders (\$142.3 million) last year, less than half the 192-percent earnings advance registered in 1978. The bank plans to pay an unchanged dividend of 5 guilders per share. Amro attributes the slowed growth in profits to a setback in the second half as domestic Dutch interest rates came under pressure, impairing its profit margin. Earnings in the second half advanced 3 percent compared with a rise of 15.2 percent in the first half, it notes. Its consolidated balance sheet total grew 15.8 percent to 84.1 billion guilders.

Oils Raise Prices on Wall Street

AT&T Dividend Set
At Unchanged \$1.25

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Led by surging prices for oil issues, New York Stock Exchange prices rebounded today in heavy trading after three days of steep declines.

The oil group benefited from news Kuwait will cut oil production 25 percent beginning April 1 and a report about two wells drilled off Newfoundland near an earlier discovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10.84 to 886.86 and advanced declines by about 9 to 7 as volume expanded to about 44 million shares.

But analysts said the narrow focus of the gain, which was concentrated in the oil, defense and precious metal issues, was evident in the small margin of advances over declines. This is "not a particularly healthy type of move," one analyst commented.

Mobil Oil Canada confirmed rumors of significant tests of two additional oil wells drilled about 180 miles off the coast of Newfoundland in the Atlantic Ocean in the general region of Hibernia P-15. Mobil Canada did not mention any oil flow from either but said "zones of interest" had been encountered in both by means of rock samples and electronic logging.

Mobil's partners in the Hibernia wells are Gulf Canada Resources, Chevron-Standard, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas Development of Canada.

Volume leader Mobil surged 7 1/4 to 74 1/4 and shares of other partners in the wells gained.

Active American Telephone closed off 1/4 at 49 1/2 after hitting a new 52-week low of 49 1/2. It held its quarterly dividend at \$1.25 a share. In the dividend at the February meeting, the dividend at the February meeting. Unchanged dividends on preferred shares were also declared.

B.F. Goodrich raised its quarterly dividend to 39 cents a share from 36.

Other companies raising quarterly dividends included Century Telephone to 16 cents a share, Dominion Textile to 25, International Minerals, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 18, Interstate Power to 39, Lakewood Bank & Trust to 12 1/2, Miltooy Roy, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 10, NLT Corp. to 33 and National Steel to 67 1/2.

Active Occidental Petroleum reported an eight-fold jump in fourth quarter net and added 2 1/2 but Phillips Petroleum eased 1/4. Unleaded gasoline output at a Texas refinery will be limited for several months.

wiss Remove Restrictions on Interest

From Agency Dispatches

NEVA, Feb. 20 — The Swiss National Bank announced today that it will remove all restrictions on payments on Swiss franc savings accounts held by foreigners.

Another move to reinforce the franc against the dollar by making it more attractive, the National Bank said, was the lifting of measures that were imposed in 1974 on fresh deposits. At that time, the authorities were seeking to stem an influx of "hot money" seeking a haven in Switzerland.

A third measure taken today further loosening forward sales of francs was of a technical nature of interest to foreign exchange dealers. This measure raised the ceiling on forward franc sales to non-residents to 40 percent of the level prevailing on Oct. 31, 1974, from 20 percent at present for contracts up to 10 days and to 80 percent from 50 percent on longer contracts.

The decision to leave banks free to pay interest on all funds deposited by foreigners in franc savings accounts should have more "psychological value" than the other measures announced today, according to a Zurich banking official.

But this authority said that the freedom given banks to pay interest on term deposits by foreign central banks was "economically more important."

States, moves which have threatened to attract funds away from the franc.

Swiss consumer prices are advancing at a still relatively moderate annual rate of just over 5 percent. Nevertheless, the impact of the weaker franc justifies, the National Bank said, the further lifting of measures that were imposed in 1974 on fresh deposits. At that time, the authorities were seeking to stem an influx of "hot money" seeking a haven in Switzerland.

The dollar rebounded above the 1.63-franc level today after having dropped to 1.6260 francs shortly after the announcement. The mark improved to 93.4780, 573 francs for 100 DM in post-announcement trading after dipping to 93.1519, 2806 francs.

Dealers said the effect of the measures was reduced by the fact that loopholes have long been available for investors who want to hold Swiss francs and still earn interest. The dealers foresaw no big rush to buy francs, saying that interest rates in other currencies were still much more attractive.

The various types of savings account carry interest ranging from 2 1/4 percent down to 1 percent, depending on the amount on deposit and the notice required for withdrawals.

The Swiss signalled their intention to give the fight against inflation top priority when they abolished last November the 2 1/2 percent quarterly levy, or "negative interest," imposed on some foreign-held franc accounts. That levy was fixed originally at 10 percent when introduced in 1974 in the fight against the influx of foreign funds that was driving up the franc's value beyond levels then thought acceptable by the authorities.

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For 700,000 Tons of Pipes

Mannesmann, Thyssen Win Soviet Order

ESSELDORE, Feb. 20 (AP) — Mannesmann Handel, a unit of Mannesmann, and Thyssen union, a unit of the Thyssen and industrial group, have secured a joint order for delivery in 1979 of 700,000 tons of large-diameter pipe to the Soviet Union, Mannesmann said today.

The order follows a similar 60-ton pipe contract given to units in late 1978 for delivery in 1979. Mannesmann did not say the value of the contract, but sources said the last 60-ton order in 1978 was valued at around 1 billion Deutsche

latest order, placed by the foreign trade authority, is for 56-inch pipe to be produced by Mannesmannrohrwerke, its pipe plant in Muelheim.

The pipe will be used for a natural gas pipeline network from the Soviet Union to Western Europe, including West Germany. Mannesmann said it has been delivering pipe for a gas pipeline system since

cess of the Soviet bloc because of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan could have serious repercussions on economies of Western nations.

He warned that for West Germany alone, such a general economic boycott could cause export losses of some 16 billion DM annually.

Writing in the publication Wirtschaftsdienst (Economic Service) of HWWA, one of five major West German economic research institutes advising the Bonn government, Mr. Bolz said that for some industry sectors, an economic boycott by the West of Comecon, the Soviet-dominated East European Organization for Economic Cooperation, could be fatal.

Repayment of some \$50 billion of credits granted the Soviet Union and other Comecon members would be in serious jeopardy, according to Mr. Bolz.

While Mr. Bolz clearly spoke for himself, the opinion voiced by the economist is understood to be finding support among Bonn officials.

There are unconfirmed reports circulating in Bonn that while the government would support Washington's drive for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, it will firmly reject a boycott of trade with the So-

viet Union and its Eastern European satellites.

For some industry branches that had almost exclusively oriented themselves to trade with the East, such a boycott could be ruinous, the HWWA economist suggested.

West German exports to the East totaled about 15.9 billion DM in 1979 while the country imported some 14.9 billion DM of East bloc goods, according to official statistics. West Germany is by far the biggest single Western trade partner of the East.

Mr. Bolz conceded that a Western trade embargo would reduce Comecon's economic growth. But he argued that this should not raise too high Western hopes on the vulnerability of the Soviet economy.

An embargo that would deny the East the technology from the West for the economic development of their country would delay such development, but not prevent it, Mr. Bolz asserted.

Citibank Closes

Moscow Office

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Citibank, the second-largest U.S. bank, said today it is closing its Moscow office after six years of operation.

George Fugelsang, a Citibank senior vice president, emphasized that the decision was not related to the current state of Soviet-U.S. affairs and said the bank would continue to do business with the Kremlin.

Mr. Fugelsang said Citibank's Eastern European operations would be handled in the future from Vienna, the headquarters of its East-West Services division.

"When you are trying to learn how to do business in a place like the Soviet Union, the best way is to be here," he said. But he said it is now possible to continue the contacts with the Soviet government from a Vienna office, which will be responsible for dealings with all East bloc nations.

"The decision is in no way related to the deterioration in Soviet-American relations. It was planned long before the Afghanistan issue," he said, adding that the Soviet government was informed of Citibank's decision today.

DOMAR ACAPULCO
HOME OF THE SPECTACULAR
Holiday Inn
ACAPULCO PLAZA MEXICO

THE NO. 1 TOURISM REVENUE PROJECT IN ACAPULCO
YES! A fully furnished condominium on the beach
YES! Continuing revenue from a rental pool agreement (with the operators of 13 Holiday Inn's in Mexico)
YES! Continuing property appreciation
YES! A government approved Bank trust
YES! Title insurance by FIRST AMERICAN TITLE CO.
YES! There is a 10% preconstruction and travel allowance. The exclusive condominiums range in size from 60-68 m² and are priced from \$56-78,000 - U.S. (30% downpayment - approved financing available)
Information: International Herald Tribune, Box 1277, Eschenheimer Str. 43, 6000 Frankfurt-M, W. Germany.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue
of US\$75 million February 1978/84
The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning on February 21, 1980 and set by the reference Agent is 10% annually.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Britain			
Carrington-Vivella *			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	312.97	322.71	321.71
Profits.....	4.52	10.92	10.92
Per Share.....	0.0318	0.0568	0.0568
* 1978 net profit restated.			
Netherlands			
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	84,100	72,600	72,600
Profits.....	273.5	253.24	253.24
Per Share.....	10.53	10.93	10.93
United States			
American Natural Resources			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	797.5	590.2	590.2
Profits.....	60.97	21.84	21.84
Per Share.....	2.64	0.95	0.95
Revenue.....	2,510	2,100	2,100
Profits.....	117.96	127.42	127.42
Per Share.....	5.13	5.58	5.58
Colgate Palmolive			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	1,160	1,050	1,050
Profits.....	26.86	42.45	42.45
Per Share.....	0.52	0.85	0.85
Revenue.....	4,490	3,980	3,980
Profits.....	113.55	175.57	175.57
Per Share.....	1.39	2.15	2.15
Lincoln National			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	639.5	587.9	587.9
Profits.....	38.33	40.01	40.01
Per Share.....	1.76	1.69	1.69
Revenue.....	2,450	2,190	2,190
Profits.....	159.49	154.52	154.52
Per Share.....	6.85	6.49	6.49
Iowa Beef Processors			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	1,130	909.0	909.0
Profits.....	13.51	11.53	11.53
Per Share.....	1.33	1.16	1.16
Occidental Petroleum *			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	2,900	1,800	1,800
Profits.....	186.9	23.3	23.3
Per Share.....	2.44	0.20	0.20
Revenue.....	9,600	6,300	6,300
Profits.....	561.7	6.70	6.70
Per Share.....	7.30	0.08	0.08
* Per share after preferred dividends.			
Southland			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	1,040	815.4	815.4
Profits.....	13.48	12.68	12.68
Per Share.....	0.57	0.61	0.61
Revenue.....	3,880	3,090	3,090
Profits.....	83.14	57.10	57.10
Per Share.....	3.84	2.75	2.75
TRW			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	1,190	1,030	1,030
Profits.....	50.3	49.3	49.3
Per Share.....	1.56	1.53	1.53
Revenue.....	4,560	3,790	3,790
Profits.....	194.6	174.2	174.2
Per Share.....	6.07	5.42	5.42
West Germany			
Deutsche Babcock			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	4,420	3,710	3,710
Profits.....	40.9	35.5	35.5

Weekly net asset value
on February 18, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$71.13
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$51.82
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Persen, Halotig & Persen N.V. Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

(Continued on Page 3)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	165 1/4	164 3/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/4
GE	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4
General Electric	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Rockwell	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Lockheed	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Northrop	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Grumman	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Raytheon	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Hughes	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Boeing	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Lockheed	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Northrop	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Grumman	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Raytheon	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4
Hughes	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/4

111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2

okyo Exchange

Yen	Rate
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Period
1.00%	3 Months
1.00%	6 Months
1.00%	12 Months
1.00%	18 Months
1.00%	24 Months

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

European Markets

Market	Index
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

Paris

Index	Value
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

Zurich

Index	Value
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

London

Index	Value
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

Options

Option	Price
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

Excerpts from the Annual Report for the fiscal year from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA



Combined asset strength

Asset	September 30, 1979	September 30, 1978
Corporate premises, furniture, equipment	10,605.3	10,116.1
Companies carried at equity in net assets	5,181.4	4,540.0
Investment portfolio	16,832.8	11,558.6
Railroad equipment	22,014.2	16,096.6
Land and real estate developments	11,265.4	10,801.7
Receivables	3,422.6	2,950.0
Cash and equivalents	2,353.6	1,742.0
Other assets	1,010.9	446.6
Current banking and financial assets	1,247.2	1,023.0
Less: current banking and financial liabilities	626,295.1	529,423.7
Net current banking and financial assets	3,352.4	5,310.6
Combined assets	55,271.6	48,488.6
Less: short-term debt	(5,392.6)	(4,520.9)
Capital invested	49,879.0	43,967.7
Less: long-term debt	(11,613.2)	(10,889.9)
Net assets	38,265.8	33,077.8
attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA	21,416.3	16,786.5
attributable to minority interests	16,849.5	16,291.3

Asset breakdown

Assets	Results
Banking and leasing	29.8
Broadcasting	17.1
Railroad cars and containers	24.7
Real estate in Belgium	7.0
and the United States	1.0
Trading	0.9
Other segments, non-allocatable	1.0
Liabilities and expenses	20.4

Net asset value

The figures in the tables below are the result of a first attempt to break down assets and results of the group by business segment. They are percentage figures.

Assets	Results
Banking and leasing	29.8
Broadcasting	17.1
Railroad cars and containers	24.7
Real estate in Belgium	7.0
and the United States	1.0
Trading	0.9
Other segments, non-allocatable	1.0
Liabilities and expenses	20.4

The breakdown of net assets and results attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA and to others was as follows:

Net assets	Cash-flow	Net income
Banking and leasing	41.4	58.6
Broadcasting	49.2	50.8
Railroad cars and containers	70.7	29.3
Real estate in Belgium	100.0	1.6
and the United States	98.4	1.6
Trading	67.7	32.3
Other segments, non-allocatable	100.0	100.0
Liabilities and expenses	100.0	100.0

Specific liabilities, financial and overhead expenses of Banque Bruxelles Lambert and Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert were allocated to the various business segments. Non-allocatable liabilities, financial and overhead expenses were listed as such and combined with "other segments".

As for Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, half of these items were included under "banking and leasing", and half under "other segments".

As the "other segments" showed negative results, we have been unable to compute the share attributable to GBL and to others.

These computations will need further refinement in the years ahead.

Summarized below is the asset breakdown per country:

Country	Assets
Belgium	41%
Luxembourg	21%
West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	17%
France	7%
Other European countries	6%
America	6%
Africa	2%

European Gold Markets

Gold	Price
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00
100 Yen	1.00

White Weld S.A.

White Weld S.A. is a company...

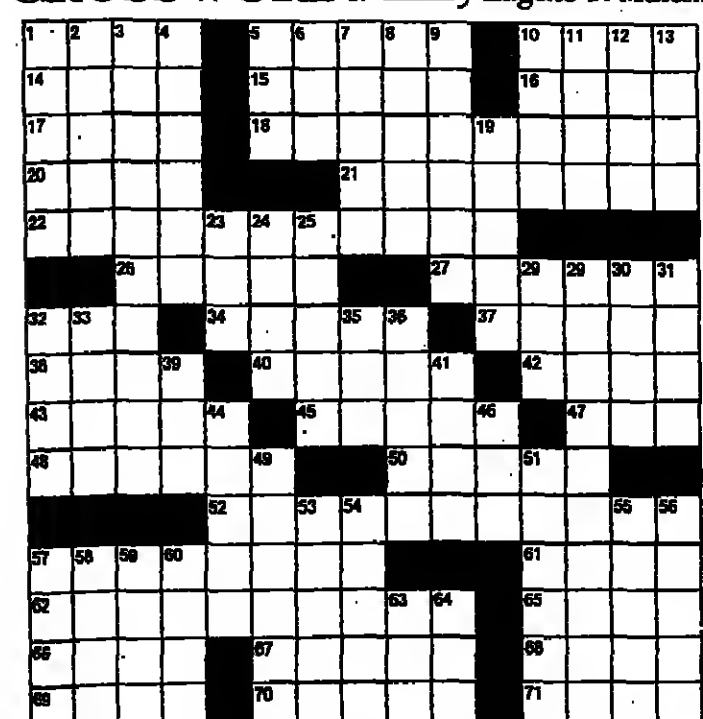
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

MAINE POTATOES									
1200 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	-0.06				
Apr	5.55	5.45	5.55	5.45	-0.10				
May	6.55	6.80	6.55	6.75	-0.21				
Jun	7.55	7.75	7.45	7.65	-0.05				
Est. sales 441; sales Tues. MEX.									
Total open interest Tues. 4,739 alt 119 from F.R.I.									
COFFEE 'C'									
200 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	17.00	17.00	16.60	16.70	-1.00				
Apr	16.00	15.80	17.05	17.42	-1.02				
May	17.52	17.95	17.82	17.75	-1.10				
Jun	16.40	16.75	16.49	16.55	-1.06				
Sep	16.20	16.45	16.10	16.44	-0.94				
Oct	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	-0.10				
Nov	17.60	18.20	17.60	18.00	-0.22				
Est. sales 4,015; sales Tues. 5,300.									
Total open interest Tues. 12,690 alt 132 from F.R.I.									
SUGAR NO. 11									
112,000 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	22.50	22.75	20.70	22.22	+1.69				
Apr	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00				
May	25.64	26.64	25.64	26.64	-1.00				
Jun	26.04	26.04	26.04	26.04	-1.00				
Oct	25.59	25.99	25.59	25.99	-1.00				
Nov	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	-1.00				
Dec	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	-1.00				
Jan	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	-1.00				
Feb	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	-1.00				
Mar	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	-1.00				
Est. sales 17,271; sales Tues. 9,145.									
Total open interest Tues. 101,303 alt 1,734 from F.R.I.									
COCOA									
1000 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	140.20	141.00	140.20	140.20	-4.00				
Apr	140.20	141.00	139.40	139.40	-4.00				
May	140.20	141.00	138.25	138.25	-4.00				
Jun	140.20	141.00	137.95	138.15	-3.80				
Oct	139.90	2.111			-0.40				
Nov				3.120	-0.45				
Est. sales 4,575; sales Tues. 2,255.									
Total open interest Tues. 10,553 alt 795 from F.R.I.									
ORANGE JUICE									
1200 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.85				
Apr	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.70				
May	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.60				
Jun	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.60				
Sep	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Oct	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Nov	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Dec	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Jan	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Feb	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Mar	85.00	85.00	83.60	85.45	+1.25				
Est. sales 600; sales Tues. 556.									
Total open interest Tues. 7,081 alt 193 from F.R.I.									
COTTON, M.C.									
500 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Mar	80.75	83.80	80.75	83.44	+0.51				
Apr	81.42	84.00	81.42	84.00	-0.58				
May	82.30	85.20	82.30	85.00	-0.50				
Jun	82.30	85.20	82.30	85.00	-0.50				
Oct	74.90	77.62	74.90	77.44	-1.44				
Nov	74.90	77.62	74.90	77.62	-1.85				
Dec	75.14	78.00	75.14	77.20	-2.00				
Jan	75.14	78.00	75.14	77.20	-2.00				
Feb	75.14	78.00	75.14	77.20	-2.00				
Mar	75.14	78.00	75.14	77.20	-2.00				
Est. sales 23,059; sales Tues. 7,170.									
Total open interest Tues. 47,378 alt 592 from F.R.I.									
COPPER									
100 lbs./cwt. cents per lb.									
Feb	122.90	129.00	121.30	124.50	-2.10				
Mar	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Apr	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
May	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Jun	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Sep	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Oct	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Nov	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Dec	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Jan	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Feb	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Mar	122.90	129.00	122.70	124.70	-2.50				
Est. sales 12,500; sales Tues. 5,457.									
Total open interest Tues. 49,698 alt 449 from F.R.I.									
SILVER									
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz.									
Mar	355.50	354.00	378.00	330.00	+23.00				
Apr	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	-10.00				
May				244.00	-10.00				
Jun				248.50	-10.00				
Jul	355.50	355.50	355.50	355.50	-10.00				
Sep				245.50	-10.00				
Oct				245.50	-10.00				
Nov	370.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	-10.00				
Dec	370.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	-10.00				
Jan				278.00	-10.00				
Feb				278.00	-10.00				
Mar				278.00	-10.00				

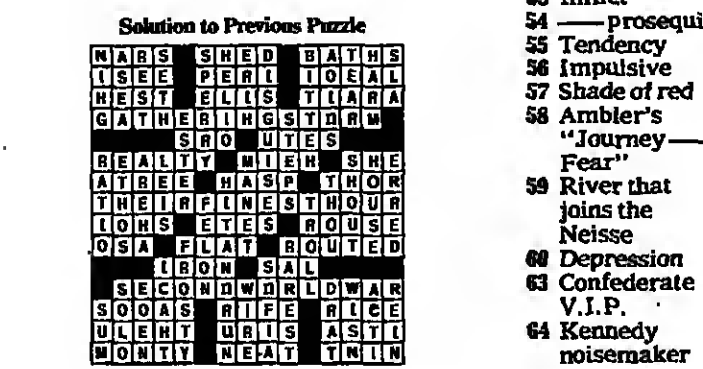
February 19	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 20	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 21	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 22	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 23	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 24	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 25	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 26	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 27	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
February 28	127.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	-1.00				
These totals are included in the sales figures									
American Active Sales									
	Sales	Cheq	Cd						
Goldfield Co	449,700	298	-						
Alfred C. Co	211,500	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	249,000	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	202,100	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	175,500	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						
Alfred C. Co	171,900	100	-						

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



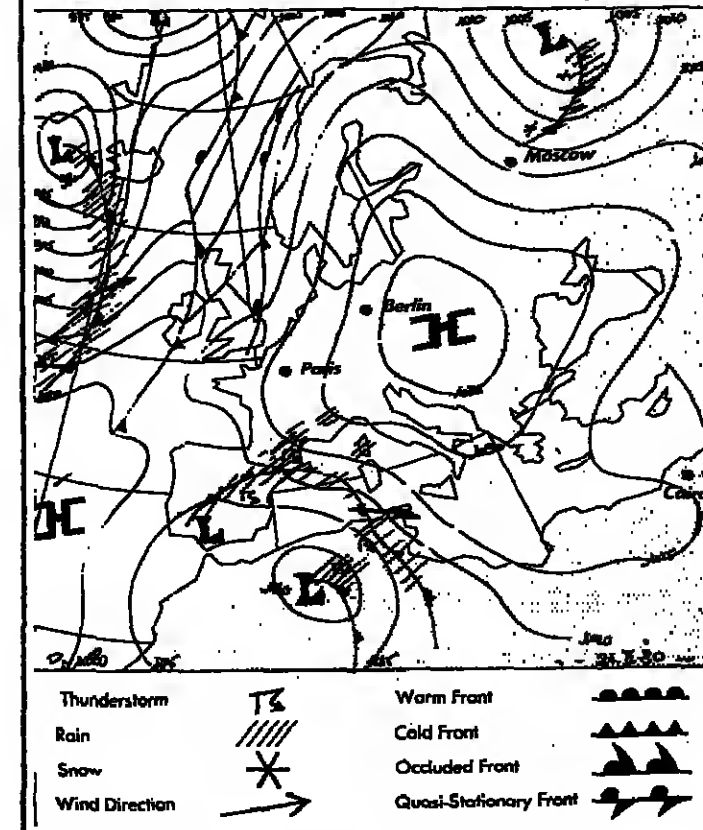
- ACROSS**
- Croat or Serb
 - Subways
 - Clasp
 - Fairy or elf
 - Felony
 - Century plant
 - Concerning
 - Opposite of
 - exaggerate
 - Jacket
 - Imagine
 - Oppressed
 - Seraglio
 - McGuffey
 - product
 - Humorist
 - George
 - Sluggish
 - Twenty
 - Thin nail
 - Tear-jerker
 - Double
 - Field for some
 - hams
 - Slug's cousin
 - Seine
 - Imbibe
 - Chicago's
 - soccer team
 - Practical
 - Part of Spanish
 - Sahara
- DOWN**
- Erstwhile Irish
 - capital
 - Offers better
 - bargains than
 - one's rivals
 - Feb. 13, to
 - Fabius
 - Gun or actress
 - Kipling's
 - "Plain
 - from the Hills"
 - Aperture
 - Wrongful act
 - Form of
 - trapshooting
 - Whirlpool
 - Discovered
 - Slow to
 - Spontini
 - Indian
 - museum
 - display
 - Franz
 - Schubert's
 - birthplace
 - last, at Fort
 - Worth
 - Ossuary
 - Waited
 - Rectify
 - Tray



WEATHER

ALBANY	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Foggy	MIAMI	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	1	34	Overcast	MILAN	7	45	Fair
ATHENS	8	48	Overcast	MONTREAL	3	37	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	25	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	-5	23	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Fair	NEW YORK	-6	21	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	9	48	Fair	NICE	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO	-2	28	Foggy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast	PRAGUE	6	43	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Rain	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	SOFA	1	34	Foggy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Fair	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Fair	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Foggy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HILSING	6	43	Foggy	VIENNA	5	41	Foggy
HOUSTON	26	78	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	52	Fair
ISTANBUL	4	40	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	51	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Foggy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy				
LONDON	7	45	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



French Doctors Call Hunger Stress Major Cause of Morning Accidents

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—A team of French doctors has concluded that the overwhelming majority of late morning traffic accidents and on-the-job mishaps is caused by a phenomenon called "11 o'clock stress."

In France, that means hunger.

In a study carried out for the Center for Insurance Documentation and Information, the physicians said that 84 percent of all persons presumed responsible for late morning automobile accidents had skipped breakfast.

The same phenomenon, they said, is apparent in schoolchildren, but with less dramatic consequences, such as decreased attentiveness or sleepiness in the hour before lunch.

The culprit, according to the report, is traditional French eating habits. Curiously, in a country where good eating is almost a religion, people pay scant attention to breakfast. The doctors criticized the French custom of depriving the body of food for 16 hours. From the evening meal until noon the next day, and then submitting it to the onslaught of two heavy meals over an eight-hour period.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



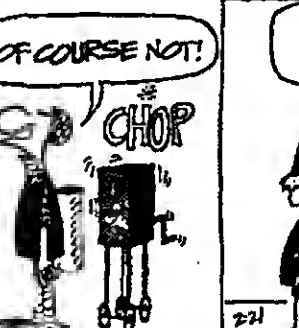
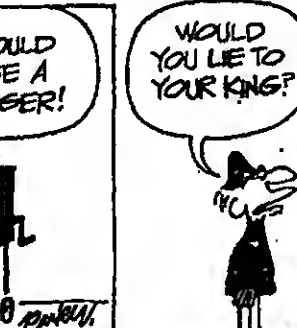
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



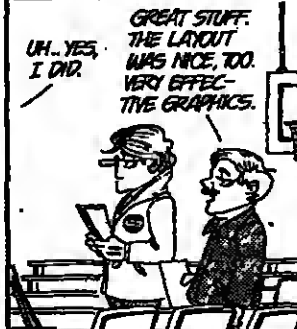
WIZARD OF ID



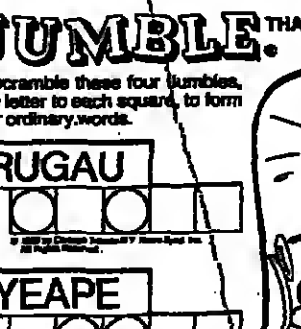
REX MORGAN



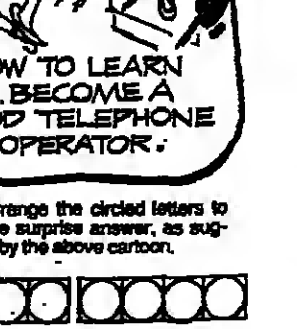
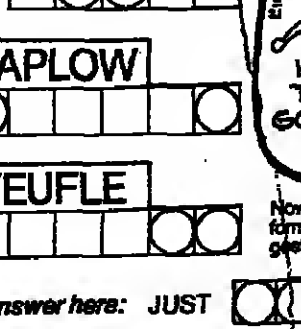
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

FORTUNE'S CHILD

A Portrait of the United States as Spendthrift Heir

By Lewis H. Lapham. Doubleday. 359 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ON a stalled subway train, the other day," Lewis H. Lapham begins one of the essays in "Fortune's Child." "I met a man whom I hadn't seen for 15 years, and during the hour that it took to move the train we exchanged the pious platitudes customary among people who read the newspapers. We talked about the chance of war in the Middle East, about the levels of drug addiction among New York City schoolchildren, about the worthlessness of the currency and the popular crimes that elevate the thieves and bawds to the pantheon of national celebrity."

I confess I find this anecdote a little intimidating, since I myself would probably have fittered away the stalled hour on such trivialities as catching up with the private life of my long-lost acquaintance, and just plain fretting over when the train would get moving again. But I have to respect the fact that not even a stalled subway train can keep Lapham from his appointed rounds with matters of high seriousness and the public welfare. Certainly after reading all the essays in "Fortune's Child," most of which have been adapted from pieces that first appeared in Harper's magazine, which Lapham edits, I would have expected nothing less. For he is relentlessly high-minded in this lament over where society is headed. Never for a moment does he permit frivolity or humor to intrude.

Independence of Mind

This is not altogether a bad thing. Anyone who has read Harper's since Lapham took over a few years ago knows that in his crusade for truth he has shunned dogma like the plague and has been determined not to align himself "with any of the traditional political divisions," as he has put it. Indeed so seriously does he take the independence of his mind that one could almost say that his only knee-jerk reaction to events is to seek to avoid knee-jerk reactions.

Thus, at various times in "Fortune's Child," he is tempted to defend Jimmy Carter when all about him are attacking the president, and to attack Carter when everyone is jumping on the bandwagon; he attacks and defends big business for its excesses and virtues; he is capable of finding fault with the environmentalists, though he is often sympathetic to their aims; he doesn't blame OPEC for the oil crisis; he doesn't think San Francisco is a cultural oasis; he believes that President John Kennedy's extracurricular sexual activities are more than just grist for gossip-mongers; and though he is not by any means reactionary, he clearly believes in the vigor and creativity of Free Enterprise. All of which may come as a refreshing surprise, especially when you consider the liberal tradition of the magazine he edits.

Moreover, Lapham is entertaining and thought-provoking when he bothers to get down to specifics—when he does a first-hand report on the Candace Mossler-Melvin Powers murder trial, for instance ("Love Heals All"); or when he explains why he decided not to sign an advertisement defending the First Amendment rights of Hustler's publisher, Larry Flynt ("Confusion Worse Confounded"); or when he investigates the background of the Ford Foundation's report on the energy crisis, "A Time to Choose," and concludes that foundations can be just as ideological as the presidents of oil companies ("The Energy Debate"). In such essays, Lapham strips bare the nervous system behind our knee jerks.

The problem is that in far too many of the essays in this volume, Lapham simply hasn't that touch of interest to say, "So he resorts to the obvious and tedious like demonstrating that Thorstein Veblen's 'Theory of the Leisure Class' can be applied to America as a state ('The Leisure State'); or bemoaning the fact that the United States pays excessive attention to certain of its criminals ('The Assassin as Celebrity')." Or he repeats himself—by invoking at least six times the image of the rich man (Nelson Rockefeller, John Kennedy, America) confusing reality with what he sees in the mirror held up by his retainers; or by playing endless variations on his dirge about America going to the dogs.

Worst of all, Lapham generalizes. He does so in his introduction, when he equates his classmates at Yale with the entire generation of Americans that came of age in the 1950s, which in turn is a significant step in his thesis that ever since 1945 the American people have been squandering their inheritance. He goes right on generalizing to the end, when, in a dyspeptic critique of contemporary American literature called "Guests of Management," he proclaims that "the trade and university presses produce more than 40,000 titles a year; and yet, judging by the shoddiness of the war-chandise, the curiosity and judgment of the literate audience continue to decline."

Now, while I don't much admire his grammar here, I respect him endlessly for being able to keep tabs on 40,000 books a year. Yet had he read them just a little more thoughtfully, he would have known that despite his claims to the contrary, there are a number of modern novelists who can make us "perceive that nature is not static or immutable, and every particle of matter (whether contained in the girders of a bridge or circulation of the blood) takes part in the ceaseless round of birth and death." Not least of these novelists is that progenitor of modernism, James Joyce, whom Lapham dismisses, in an ecstasy of Philistinism, as having "proved that it is impossible to know anything other than oneself."

Pynchon and Mailer

He would have understood that it is not necessarily the problem of American writers, unlike Huysmans and Trollope, that they have not been attracted to professions carrying toward "the affairs of state," and that it would not necessarily make them better writers if they were. He would have known that Thomas Pynchon understands, at least as much about science, as many scientists do. And that even if, as Lapham says, Norman Mailer's reputation as a "sensitive writer" was enhanced by his having stabbed his wife, he has never written about a character named "Sagittarius."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Bestseller Lenin

MOSCOW (UPI)—Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is the best-selling author of all time, with more than 331 million copies of his works printed in 14,000 editions in Russia, Tass says.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A LONG shot always wins—for somebody—in a lottery. In a horse race, a bridge tournament or a bridge deal, it will win once in a while. If a deal presents several plausible lines of play, the expert will examine them all, attempt an evaluation and pick the favorite.

The player without the experience to conduct an analysis in depth will be happy to find one reasonable line of play. It may not be best theoretically, but if it works there will be no complaint from the other side of the table. It is results that win tournaments, not theory. An example is the diagramed deal.

North had a judgment problem when South opened two hearts, a weak two bid. How many hearts could be made? And how would the opposition fare in clubs, or even no-trump? A raise to three hearts, preemptive not invitational, has a lot to recommend it, but North, an expert, chose to raise it again.

West led a club, and East won and shifted to a trump. How should South plan? There are three top losers in the side suits, so he must assume that he will lose not more than one spade trick.

One possibility is to work directly on spades, but the defense will no doubt complicate South's life by holding up the ace. The expert would probably win in the closed hand and lead a diamond to the king, with excellent prospects if trumps split evenly or if West has the diamond ace. But he would fail as the cards lie.

The nonmaster player in the

South position won in his hand, ruffed a club and led a low diamond from dummy to prepare a re-entry. This was a long shot, but it was the road to success.

An expert would probably choose to lead the diamond king from the dummy. As it was, East won with the diamond ace to lead a trump, the diamond king would have provided a club discard. And if East played low, West could not play another trump to cut down ruffs.

South made his contract by negotiating the spades after dealing with clubs and pulling trumps. Even if he had failed by a trick, the result would have been acceptable, for East-West can score 130 in a club part-score.

NORTH			
♠ KQ753			
♥ J84			
♦ K972			
♣ 8			
EAST			
♠ A84			
♥ 76			
♦ QJ854			
♣ J1064			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ 1092			
♥ AKQ975			
♦ 10			
♣ 873			
Both sides were vulnerable. The bid- ding:			
South	West	North	East
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the club four.			

